The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6464. | NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

The Seventy's Charter for New-York in the Senate.

Mr. Green and Mr. Van Nort to be Continued in Office.

Action on the Proposed Commissioners of Public Safety.

The Motion to Expel Senator Wood Not Reached.

Quick Transit, Immigration and Quarantine in the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 28, 1872.

The New-York City Charter has again occupied the Senate through nearly the entire morning session today. The amendment retaining Mr. VAN NORT in his office of Commissioner of Public Works was adopted by an overwhelming vote, 17 to 6, in spite of the vigorous opposition of Senators BENEDICT, WEISMANN and O'BRIEN. In answer to the criticism of the former that, even in case of misconduct, the Commissioner could not be removed till the end of his full term, in May, 1874, Senator TIEMANN remarked that a provision might and should be inserted giving the Governor power of removal. He regarded Controller GREEN and Commissioner VAN NORT as better officers than any we were likely to secure under the new charter, should it be adopted, and he wanted to hold on to them as long as possible. Mr. PALMER said that by a subsequent section all officers were liable to be removed by the Governor or the Mayor. The article on the Finance Department was not reached. When it is, a similar amendment will be adopted in the case of Controller GREEN. Mr. MADDEN urged that all the members of the Departments should be appointed by the Mayor, instead of the Common Council, and moved so to amend the bill. Mr. PALMER said this would destroy the cumulative feature of the charter. Mr. MADDEN thought the cumulative plan an anomaly of very doubtful and dangerous character. The experiment ought not to be tried in a great City like New-York until thoroughly tested elsewhere. The amendment was lost—4 to 12. An amendment that the Mayor should not remove arbitrarily, but for cause only, was also voted down.

Mr. MADDEN moved to strike out the provision for a salary of six thousand dollars to the President of the Park Commissioners. He contended that, if the office were purely honorary, it would be sought by the first citizens, but not otherwise. In the course of his remarks he paid his respects in no complimentary terms to patriots of the stamp of Tax Commissioner SANDS and Dock Commissioner HENRY, who had lobbied through bills giving themselves offices with fat salaries attached. The motion was lost.

The most animated debate occurred on a motion to strike out the provision vesting the appointment of Commissioners of Public Safety in the two recently-elected Justices of the Superior Court, Messrs. CURTIS and SEDGWICK. Mr. LEWIS supported the amendment in a powerful speech. He said it was very doubtful whether, under the Constitution, these Justices were "authorities" of the City in the sense intended by that instrument. It had been made the ground of a veto by the present Governor, that a similar power had been vested, by an act of the Legislature, in a Justice of the Supreme Court, and he could see no difference in principle. He contended that it was, at all events, highly impolitic and dangerous to mix up the functions of the three great co-ordinate branches of the Government—the executive, the judicial and the legislative. Mr. PALMER admitted the force of the argument, but said there was no other method by which the Commission could be made non-partisan. The two Judges named were men of high character, having the full confidence of the community. They were just elected for a term of fourteen years, and could not be supposed liable to be unduly influenced by political considerations. Senator MURPHY suggested that the same end could be obtained by vesting the appointing power in the Mayor, to be elected, and the Register. Senator TIEMANN said that, Democrat as he was, he must admit that the late Metropolitan Police was far better than the present, which again was far better than that superseded by the Metropolitan. Municipal Police had not been a success in New-York. The amendment was lost—which retains the two Superior Court Justices as the appointing power.

There is a provision of this charter which requires that the members of the Commission of Public Safety—exercising Police, Fire and Health duties—shall be, as to one-half of their number, members of the administration party; and as to the other half, members of the opposition party. Senator MURPHY severely criticised this feature. He said that it was idle to legislate in this way; there was really no such thing as a "member" of a political party in the sense that there were members of societies or corporations. What were the tests of orthodoxy in any political party, and who was to judge of it? And where the large class of independent voters who did not profess fealty to any party, but acted according to their judgment and conscience in political matters, to be regarded as ineligible to office under this provision?

The hour of adjournment having arrived the Senate took a recess, and will resume the consideration of the charter this evening.

SENATOR WOOD'S CASE.

The resolution to expel Senator JAMES WOOD was also a special order today, but was not reached, the charter, as stated, occupying the entire morning. It is thought the charter discussion may be finished this evening, but hardly in time to take up Mr. WOOD's case, which must go over to a future day.

QUICK TRANSIT UNDERGROUND.

The special order in the Assembly today was the two rival schemes for quick transit under Broadway, but the third reading of bills and a protracted discussion on the question of furnishing the Legislature with 650 copies of the "Blue Book," or Clerk's Manual, occupied so much time that the special order was not reached till near the hour of adjournment. The two schemes above mentioned that are now competing for a charter are the well-known "Beach Pneumatic," which was vetoed by Gov. HOFFMAN last year, and the "Central Underground" Company, which already has a charter, but asks for an amendment to it changing the route to Broadway, which experience has shown to be the only practicable route for an underground railroad between the Battery and Union-square. These are the only plans for quick transit underground that have been favorably reported from the Committees of either House, and the only question is as to their respective merits and the probability of their carrying out to practical completion the object of securing rapid communication between the lower and the upper end of the City. It is a curious fact that horse railroad companies come here year after year and obtain from the Legislature new privileges and extensions of old ones for laying down their tracks and monopolizing the streets in every direction all over the City; but the moment any one presents a bill for quickening and facilitating travel, whether by an overground or underground railroad, it meets with violent opposition, and all that intimidation, log-rolling and money can do is done to kill it. For the last two years, the power of the Tammany Ring has been effectually used to prevent any scheme of quick transit becoming a law unless it was to be controlled by TWEED and his associates, and a good share of the money to construct the road could be taken from the City Treasury. This year, it appears to be left for the surface railroad men, and a few property-owners who desire the use of the whole subsurface of the street for vaults, to fight the battle of the interested few against the urgent necessities of the mass of the people.

CHANGE OF THE EMIGRANT COMMISSION.

The Commerce and Navigation Committee have agreed to report the bill reorganizing the Emigrant Commission in New-York. The new Commission is to be composed of nine members instead of seven, as at present, but none of them to receive salaries. The same Committee will soon report a bill to reorganize the Quarantine Commission, and regulate the powers, duties and fees of the Health officer. The suggestions of the new Health officer, Dr. VANDERPOEL, are followed in great measure in the draft of the new bill.

STEALING OYSTERS.

A petition was received today signed by 1,100 Staten Islanders, asking for the passage of a bill to prevent trespassing on oyster-beds.

A VISIT TO POUGHKEEPSIE.

Mr. EASTMAN, Mayor of Poughkeepsie and Member of the Assembly, has extended an invitation to the State officers, and as many Senators and Assemblymen as choose to join them, to visit Poughkeepsie to-morrow afternoon, after the adjournment of the Legislature, and view the institutions of that city, and particularly the new State Asylum, of which mention was made in my letter of Monday. Among those who have accepted the invitation are Controller Hopkins, State Treasurer Thos. Raines, Speaker Smith, Senators D. P. Wood, Wagner, Johnson and others, and Assemblymen Alvord, Alberger, Hawkins, Good, Husted, Whitbeck, Jacobs, Smythe, Fort and many others. They are to be received by the Common Council of Poughkeepsie, and in the evening will attend the annual Commencement of the Business College. The exposures made in the TIMES of the extravagance and jobbery of the managers of the new State Asylums is creating quite a flutter among the Democratic Rings that have those institutions in charge, and Poughkeepsie is anxious to show that her new Insane Asylum is an exception.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. ALVORD, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill making appropriations for deficiencies in former appropriations for expenses of the State Government, known as the Supply bill, which was made a special order for Tuesday next.

A CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. FORT presented a communication from WM. W. WRIGHT, Canal Commissioner, calling attention to the fact that efforts have been made in Seneca County to procure an indictment against him for official misconduct and malfeasance. He says as the case cannot be brought to trial in the Courts until September next he desires that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges.

Mr. FORT offered a resolution directing the Canal Committee to investigate the charges against Canal Commissioner WRIGHT, and also against Ex-President JOHN HAGGERTY, and report the facts to the House as soon as possible. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills passed in the Assembly:

To incorporate the Mutual Trust Institution of New-York; to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Elmira until the 15th of May; to improve a portion of Coney Island plank-road; to protect tax-payers against frauds of Municipal corporation officials; to provide for the dissolution of religious societies except in the City and County of New-York; making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the Canal debt; to extend the time for the completion of the Erie and New-York City Railroad to ten years; releasing the interest of the State to certain lands in New-York to the Five Points House of Industry; appropriating $1,500 to repair a road across Onondaga Indian Reservation; appropriating $50,000 to improve the Hudson River, between Troy and Coxsackie; authorizing the Canal Commissioners to expend $10,000 to improve Madison Brook Reservoir; authorizing the West Shore Land and Improvement Company to purchase and convey real estate; authorizing the Supervisors of Westchester County to purchase City Island bridge; authorizing the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company to extend their tracks; amending the Buffalo Police law; to legalize the action of the town of Greece in raising money in aid of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company.

Mr. Green Retained by a Large Vote—Adjournment Without Final Action—The Under-Ground Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Senate met at 7½ this evening, and resumed the consideration of the charter. The financial article being read, Mr. TIEMANN moved to continue Controller GREEN in office till May 15, 1874, the same as Mr. VAN NORT. The motion was carried after some debate by 18 to 6. There was a protracted discussion on a motion to increase the salary of the Chamberlain from $20,000, as provided in the bill, to $30,000. The motion was lost, 7 to 11. Mr. TIEMANN moved to strike out the section which prohibited votes of money or lands to schools under sectarian management, which was lost. The section directing the publication of an official journal being then considered, Mr. O'BRIEN moved to substitute a provision that the Corporation proceedings should be published in the five daily papers having the largest circulation. Mr. MADDEN denounced this proposition, saying that its effect would be, as in the past, to subsidize the Press. The enterprise of the daily papers would lead them to report the proceedings without compensation. He wanted the Press to be independent. The motion was lost by 5 to 12.

The charter was then gone through without further material amendment; but it being evident that numerous amendments were to be offered under the head of amendments generally, the Senate adjourned, and the charter will be perfected and undoubtedly ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The Assembly spent three hours and a half this morning in discussing the Central Underground and Beach Pneumatic Railroad bills. Messrs. Niles, Whitbeck, Barri, Husted, Smythe and others advocated the passage of the Central Under-ground bill as the only scheme of under-ground transit that stands any chance of being carried out. Among the list of backers of the enterprise the following gentlemen were named by Mr. NILES as having subscribed from $100,000 to $500,000 each since the 20th of February: Brown Bros.; Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Seligman & Co., H. B. Claflin, Edward Matthews, Rufus Hatch, J. H. Bushnell, A. V. Stout, W. B. Ogden, A. A. Selover, C. K. Garrison, Fred. Billings, S. N. Pike, Demas Barnes, Geo. M. Pullman and a large number of others. Messrs. MOSELEY, CAMPBELL, VEDDER, RAY and one or two others spoke in favor of the Beach Pneumatic bill. A test vote was had on the two bills, by a motion to strike out the first section of the Central Under-ground bill, which received 31 votes to about 70 in opposition. Among the amendments made to the bill was one requiring the Company to have a subscription to its capital stock of $10,000,000 instead of $5,000,000, of which twenty per cent. was to be paid in within six months after the passage of the bill. An amendment was also adopted requiring the work to be done under the supervision of A. W. CRAVEN and GEORGE S. GREENE, who shall see that the interests of the City in the matter of water and gas pipes are protected, and citizens subjected to no inconvenience during the construction of the road. The bill was progressed and made the special order again for to-morrow.

A VETO.

The Governor returned to the Assembly the act relative to non-resident highway taxes upon certain lands in the Counties of Hamilton and Warren without his approval. After reviewing the provisions of the bill and pointing out specifically several objections, he closes with a disapproval of all such special acts. S.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

Continuation of the Examination of Witnesses at Albany—One More to be Heard.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—The Insurance Committee held another session this afternoon, and examined four witnesses.

HIRAM CALKINS, Clerk of the last Senate, testified: When the resolution to print Superintendent MILLER's condensed Insurance report was before the Senate, PARSONS told him if he would secure the adoption of the resolution he would be paid a handsome percentage; instead of accepting this proposition, he exerted himself to have the resolution beaten.

T. E. B. ELDRIDGE, Clerk in the Insurance Department, testified that he had made several examinations of insurance companies, but never made a charge in excess of his expenses.

Mr. FREEMAN, Secretary of the Widows' and Orphans' Insurance Company, reiterated his testimony given in New-York relative to a conversation with Ex-Senator PIERCE as to the cost of an examination.

B. S. WEMPLE, teller of the New-York State National Bank of Albany, testified that MILLER kept his account in that bank, and had only a small sum of money in the bank about the time he went to Europe; he had no large transactions at the time. The Committee then adjourned, it being understood that the case would be closed on meeting again, and taking testimony of Ex-Senator PIERCE concerning the conversation in which it is alleged that he said it would cost $1,000 to secure an examination by the Insurance Department.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Pay-master A. S. KENNY has been ordered to the *Plymouth*, of the European fleet.

Chief-Engineer CLARK FISHER, United States Navy, has resigned.

Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL died in Louisville, yesterday.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, from New-York, arrived at Havana yesterday.

There have been no disturbances in Madrid or in Granada, and the country is tranquil.

The first trailing arbutus of the season has been found in Norwich, Conn.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Paducah, Ky., on Tuesday morning.

The Governor of New-Jersey has vetoed bill to revise and amend the charter of Elizabeth.

J. C. MARTIN & CO.'s tinware factory, and HIRSCH & FLEXNER's hat-store, in Louisville, were burned last night. Loss $20,000.

Pay-master CHARLES P. THOMPSON, from the United States steamer *Plymouth*, is ordered to return home.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Towns has reported against annexing Charlestown to Boston.

The flouring-mill of KIRKWOOD & MILLER, at Coralville, Iowa, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss $30,000.

The urgent demand for coal from towns and cities on the Hudson River will start the Rondout steamers today.

Fears of a disastrous freshet in the upper Hudson are dispelled by the continued mild weather without rain.

The Spanish iron-clad *Arapiles* and the frigate *Gerona* sailed from Havana yesterday for Caracas, where they remain several months.

Heavy freshets have occurred in the interior of the State, and much damage has been done to railroads.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association proposes to enroll Mr. PETER COOPER among its honorary members.

The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad bill was defeated in the New-Jersey Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 6 to 12.

It is said that Ex-Gov. OGLESBY has declined to assist in the Fifteenth Amendment celebration at Jacksonville, Ill., on the 29th inst.

It is rumored that Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., the venerable President of Williams College, will resign at the next Commencement.

In the Ohio Senate, yesterday, the bill to provide for monuments to Ex-President HARRISON, Gen. THOMAS L. HARMAN and SIMON KENTON was defeated.

Rear-Admiral WILLIAM ROGERS TAYLOR, President of the Naval Retiring Board, is ordered to command the South Atlantic fleet, and sails April 28.

Commander JONATHAN YOUNG has been detached from the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard and ordered as Chief of Staff of the South Atlantic fleet.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee has reported in favor of allowing Boston to take water from Sudbury River, Cochituate Lake being insufficient to supply the city's wants.

The trial of MARSHALL S. P. LANE, indicted for robbing letters in the Boston Post-office, where he was clerk, commenced yesterday in the United States District Court.

The Virginia State Treasurer will commence paying the semi-annual installment of the two per cent. interest on the public debt next Monday.

By order of the City Marshal, the bars of Lowell, Mass., were closed yesterday, and neither liquor, wine, beer or cider are permitted to be sold.

The annual examination of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Newburg, closed Wednesday evening. Eight students graduated and were licensed to preach.

It is thought that the number of claims before the British and American Claims Commission on both sides will amount to about 500. The American claims number eighteen only.

Mr. THOMAS CHAMBERS, member of Parliament, the present Common Sergeant of the City of London, has been appointed Recorder in place of Rev. RUSSELL GURNEY, resigned.

The Spring meeting of the Metairie Jockey Club, of New-Orleans, begins on March 30 and ends April 6. Most of the famous stables of the country will be represented.

Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, declares unequivocally that he has no sympathy with the Cincinnati movement, and that he will support Gen. GRANT for re-election.

The charters of the two establishments in Philadelphia, convicted before the State Senate Investigating Committee of selling medical diplomas, have been revoked.

Messrs. JAMES M. COMLY and SAMUEL M. SMITH have purchased the interest of JAMES Q. HOWARD in the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, and they are now sole owners of that wide-awake, readable and efficient Republican paper.

ELIJAH YOUNG, who was appointed by the Canal Board Superintendent of section No. 2, Genesee Valley Canal, is ineligible, by reason of his being interested in contracts with the State.

A resolution was offered and ordered to be printed in the Ohio Senate, asking the Ohio members of Congress to support a proposition to construct a canal around Niagara Falls, on the American side.

One hundred recruits are ordered to San Francisco, to be assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry; and all disposable colored troops at Newport Barracks, Ky., to Galveston, for assignment to the Twenty-fifty Infantry.

TOM HOWARD, an escaped convict from the Tennessee Penitentiary, under sentence of ten years' imprisonment for burglary, was arrested in Richmond, Va., yesterday. He was fired upon and wounded before being captured.

The Superintendent of the Iron Mountain Railroad states that the decision of the Supreme Court, Tuesday, relative to the taxes on railroads, has no application whatever to that road.

A writ of error and stay of execution was granted yesterday at Mayville, N. Y., in the case of CHAS. MARLOW, who was to have been executed today for the murder of WM. BACHMAN at Jamestown, in August.

The steamer *Neptune*, Capt. BAKER, from Boston, for New-York, had her propeller entangled off Pollock Rip with a can buoy from the Broken Ground, yesterday, and was towed by the *Nereus* to Vineyard Haven.

The supplement to the Camden City charter providing for the election of one Councilman at large, so as to break a dead-lock in the Common Council of that city, was passed in the New-Jersey Legislature, after a filibustering struggle, yesterday.

The funeral of Gen. JAMES WATERHOUSE, of Centerville, R. I., took place at Lowell, Mass., yesterday. Cavalry Encampment of Knights Templar, of Providence, and many prominent members of the Masonic brotherhood took part in the obsequies.

The House Committee on Appropriations, yesterday, heard the argument of the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in regard to the proper rates of compensation for transmitting signal service reports, and on other collateral questions.

The Michigan House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution impeaching CHAS. E. EDMONDS, Commissioner of the State Land Office, and elected three managers to prepare articles of impeachment and conduct the case before the Senate.

The annual meeting of the Troy branch of the Union College Alumni Association is to be held at the Troy House, in that city, on Tuesday evening next. After their meeting they will, by invitation, visit the President, Rev. ELIPHALET N. POTTER, D. D., at his residence.

The case of Col. D. L. STANTON, late Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Maryland District, who is charged with embezzlement, began in Baltimore yesterday, before United States Commissioner ROGERS. Supervisor FULTON testified $12,500 remained unaccounted for.

The Democrats of Albany renominated Mayor THACHER and Recorder ROSENDALE by acclamation, yesterday; also, Police Justice CLUTE and JOHN J. GALLUP Justice of the Justices Court. THOMAS S. WILLARD and EDMUND ENRIGHT were nominated for Police Commissioners.

Judge GILMORE, of the Baltimore City Criminal Court, on Wednesday imposed fines of $500 each upon W. E. C. HARRISON, DAVID ABERCROMBIE, JOHN ABERCROMBIE and EDWARD NICHOLSON, who were convicted of selling obscene newspapers. The cases will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Republican Party Prospects in Doubtful States.

The Party Intact in All Quarters—No Sympathy With Bolters—Gen. Grant's Renomination Everywhere Favored.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The political advices from all parts of the country, received at the head-quarters of the National Republican Committee in Washington, are very encouraging; but they are especially so from the Southern and doubtful States. From letters received within the past week we make the following extracts, which are from reliable sources in every instance, and will be found very interesting:

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 18, 1872.

There is no division here as to the question of the Presidency. Our delegates will be all for GRANT. As to the chances of carrying the State, I would say that they are good. It is true that our white population exceeds the colored by 46,000; but, owing to serious divisions among the Democrats, it is anticipated that we will receive a larger support from the whites—Conservatives and old Union men—than we did in 1870. Then, among the chief causes of our defeat, violence and intimidation on the part of the Kuklux and other Democratic organizations kept thousands of our voters from the polls. Now the United States Courts have commenced a vigorous campaign against the Kuklux. About two hundred indictments have been found against them; a number have already been arrested, and six tried and sentenced to the penitentiary. This offensive warfare against them has brought terror to their ranks, and therefore we do not anticipate the same trouble from them that we encountered heretofore.

Taking into consideration the fact that, in the face of all opposition, our candidate for Governor in 1870 was defeated by only about 1,400 votes, I repeat that our chances for success in the future are good.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 16, 1872.

In regard to the situation in California, I have only to say my belief is that if GRANT is nominated we can carry the State, although it will be a hard and gallant fight. If anybody else is nominated we shall lose it. I think I can say this without prejudice. I feel sure we shall send a Grant delegation from here to the Philadelphia Convention.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 11, 1872.

I think there is no doubt whatever that the State will send a thorough Grant delegation. The vote of the State will go solid for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever they may be, but Gen. GRANT is preferred. The condition of the party in Florida is good; there is a little wrangling among the leaders, as there always is just before a nominating Convention, but the rank and file of the party is united, and there is every prospect that we shall carry the State next Fall for the regular Republican State candidates, as well as for the Republican Presidential candidate. There is but one paper in the State that favors the so-called reform movement, and opposes Gen. GRANT. That is the *Republican*, published in this city. It was started last Fall by a few soreheads; but neither the paper nor its managers have any influence beyond a very small clique. They work mainly into the hands of the Democrats.

From Another Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 25, 1872.

Our State Convention is to be held at this place on the 10th of April next. The delegates are already mostly chosen, and are almost, if not quite, unanimous for Gen. GRANT's renomination. Harmonious action is anticipated at the Convention, which will also choose a new State Committee. Florida may be counted on to swell the Republican column of States which will triumphantly re-elect Gen. GRANT next November.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, March 25, 1872.

The party, generally speaking, is in a much more healthy condition than it has been for two or three years past; it is more united and a greater disposition is manifested to ignore all personal preferences for the good of the whole; besides, the honest and respected members, who have heretofore kept in the background, are coming to the front to put their shoulders to the wheel, having seen the corruption of old leaders. Our prospects are certainly brightening, and if harmony continues to prevail in our councils, and a good State Committee is chosen at Macon, there will be reasonable hope for success.

I know a good many able and energetic Republicans who are hard at work to restore our party to a healthy condition, and it would seem that success ought to crown our efforts. Truly, the prospect is fair. There will be a good delegation elected at Macon, on the 8th of May next, to represent the State in the National Convention; of this you may be assured. The united sentiment of Georgia is for the renomination of Gen. GRANT. I know of no dissenting voice.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 25, 1872.

We are not troubled to any alarming extent in this State. From present appearances we shall give 20,000 majority for the straight Republican nominee. We are opposed to an immediate further reduction of the public debt, to the national banks, and to a further contraction of the currency. We want more legislation for the industrial classes and less for the monopolists.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 13, 1872.

Regarding the prospects of securing the vote of this State for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, let me say, Minnesota will give a good majority for the Republican nominee, whoever that Convention in its wisdom may name. But with Gen. GRANT we will give from 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1872.

As regards the vote of this State in November, my opinion is that a vigorous campaign, with no untoward circumstances, will give the vote of North Carolina to the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. Our friends here are speaking with interest, and in good spirits, of the prospect for August and November.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 2, 1872.

The Republican Party in this State will be kept whole, but we are bound to cut off some of the dross. The State will go for the Philadelphia nominee by a majority of not less than 15,000.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 9, 1872.

There is very little defection in our ranks caused by the "new party movement." The State Convention will be fully attended and a thorough organization effected. We cannot hope to secure the vote of Tennessee for the nominees of the National Convention, but we will largely increase the Republican vote and lay the foundation for eventually bringing Tennessee into the list of Republican States.

The bid for the vote of colored citizens entitled to vote by numerous Democratic candidates, who will be in the field in the State election, or election for State officers, will bring out a large vote and effectually do away with that terrorism which has heretofore suppressed that vote.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 14, 1872.

The party here is a unit for the renomination of Gen. GRANT, and our delegation will no doubt go instructed to vote for him. As to Vice-President we prefer a new man, say an Eastern or Southern.

At the Congressional election last Fall we were beaten in the State by about 20,000 majority. We made the mistake of trying to carry every measure of the State Administration on our backs. Some of these measures, although good, were entirely new and very unpopular; notably our Police and Militia laws. For the first time in the history of Texas free schools had been established. The expense—including that of constructing houses, which in the Northern States is usually spread over a period of years—was unusual and extraordinary, and run our taxes up to two and a half per cent. These high taxes were the moving cause of our defeat, although there is no doubt we would have been beaten at that election anyhow. We are fast recovering from these things, however. The free schools are becoming popular; we have an honest Governor, who has prevented the excesses which have well nigh ruined our party in some other States; we have no public debt of any amount—only $1,300,000, and $600,000 of that ante-bellum. And altogether we feel very much encouraged; this feeling is heightened by the evident demoralization of our opponents, many of whom, having no candidate of the right stripe, will either vote for Gen. GRANT or stay away from the polls altogether.

In the present canvass, too, we will have the co-operation of the old Union element, much of which in purely State contests has heretofore been against us. And we can confidently count on two-thirds of the German vote, although Senator SCHURZ has got up quite a commotion among them. We have heretofore been very much neglected by our Republican friends in other States. Not a single dollar has ever come to our aid; not a speaker been sent to assist us in our contests, though one like Morton, Wilson, Carpenter, Conkling, Banks or Nye would help us amazingly.

We hope the National Convention will give us a broad, liberal platform, and take decided ground in favor of the acquisition of Mexico; this latter would help us, in Texas, 10,000 votes, at least.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Judge Miller Not a Candidate—Something About Gen. Burbridge—The True One-Term Principle.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The friends of Judge MILLER, of the Supreme Court, authorize the emphatic contradiction of the report circulating in the West that that gentleman has permitted the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency. From first to last Judge MILLER has uniformly and positively declined to permit any one to make any such use of his name, declaring that a position on the Bench required the subordination of all political aspirations.

A great deal of stress is being laid by the New-York *Tribune* and some other papers upon the withdrawal of Gen. BURBRIDGE from the Republican Convention of Kentucky, and importance is given to his account of the persons who composed it. Gen. BURBRIDGE was well known here in JOHNSON's Administration. He is a very proper person to go to Cincinnati, and will probably be there. The only reason why he doesn't hold an office is because he can't get one, and the reason why he can't get one, and his qualifications to participate in a reform movement may be judged from the following extract from a report made by Gen. HOWARD under date of Jan. 6, 1872, in response to a circular from the Secretary of War asking for information relative to frauds in the payment of bounties to colored soldiers. That report was made weeks before the Cincinnati Convention was conceived, and the extract is as follows:

In the State of Kentucky frauds in the payment of bounties have been charged, and I have, recommended in a communication to the Secretary of War, Jan. 4, 1872, the arrest and trial of Lieut. GRAHAM and S. G. BURBRIDGE. Should the charges be sustained, the estimated amount involved is about $3,500, but it is hoped that there will be no loss to the Government. These allegations of fraud came to my knowledge in the Summer of 1871, and I took measures immediately for their investigation.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Judge GILLESPIE, of Illinois, writing on business to this city, makes a remark worthy of Mr. GREELEY's attention. He says: "I am for the renomination and re-election of Gen. GRANT. I am for the one-term principle when we have a bad man in office, and the two-term principle when we have a good one." This might do for Mr. GREELEY.

Hon. R. C. PARSONS, Marshal of the United States Supreme Court, promptly and positively puts at rest the report that he will support for President either Judge DAVIS or any other nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. He says he has the highest personal regard for Judge DAVIS, but he abides the destinies of the Republican Party as they will be decided at Philadelphia. It transpires that nearly all of the parties recently mentioned by a certain reckless Western letter-writer are averse to the use of their names for such a purpose, and have no sympathy with the movement.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Another Statement of Its Intents and Purposes—Mr. Greeley's "Republican" Programme Ignored.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28.—The Committee of Arrangements for the May Convention, to meet in this city, have issued a circular inviting voters, without distinction of party, to join in sustaining the Constitution as it is, and in securing civil service reform, a tariff for revenue only, general amnesty for past political offenses, and local self-government. It says further that while the objects of the "Liberal Republicans" and the revenue reform organization are in the main the same, the latter has a special object of gathering together all parties who are in favor of these principles. It also states that arrangements have been made with most of the railroad companies to return persons home free who have paid full fare in coming to the Convention. The Convention will make use of both Mozart Hall and Exposition Hall. The Committee are making every effort to insure provision for the convenience and comfort of all who may come.

More Distractions for the Sore-Heads—An Extraordinary Letter from a West Virginia Democrat—The Contest Between Judges Davis and Chase.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Register* publishes the following letter, addressed to a distinguished Democrat in that State, who is unwilling to commit himself to the plan proposed, preferring, the *Register* says, that the Liberal Republicans should be left entirely alone in their efforts to bring into the field an opposition candidate to Gen. GRANT:

PARKERSBURG, West Va., March 18, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The friends of Chief-Justice CHASE, with his consent, and with a full knowledge of the present political situation, are of opinion that now is a favorable time to bring forward his claims for the Presidency. At a recent meeting of some of these friends in Washington, where the matter was fully canvassed, the inclosed call was drawn up and is now being circulated for signatures. As soon as we hear from the parties addressed, the call will be officially published. The object of this is to ask the use of your name as one of the signers, and to request if you consent that you signify your acceptance by replying at once by telegraph. We expect soon to issue an address stating the reasons for the present movement. I can only in brief say that by recent developments it is now apparent that the Liberal Republican movement originally started for a good purpose, is in danger of being deflected into a channel which will destroy instead of conserving the great end for which conservative men throughout the country are laboring. We wish, in time, to arrest disorganization and place before the country a platform and a name which will hold the opposition elements until we have time to thoroughly organize. The battle will be fought in the Cincinnati Convention between the friends of Judge DAVIS and the friends of Chief-Justice CHASE—each representing widely differing political views. A comparison of the platforms upon which each stands will show you already what we mean. The inclosed declaration of principles has been presented to Chief-Justice CHASE, and he gives these principles his unqualified indorsement. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JR., of Massachusetts, is understood to stand upon this platform, and it is generally conceded that he is the proper person to be associated with the Chief-Justice as second upon the ticket.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am yours truly,

M. C. C. CHURCH,
Secretary Democratic Republican Executive Committee.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mass-Meeting of Colored Men—The Route of the Procession on Wednesday.

A mass-meeting of colored men was held last evening, in the Bethel Church, Sullivan-street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration on Wednesday, of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Capt. JOSEPH H. WALKER was called to the chair. On behalf of the General Committee of Arrangements he reported that they had perfected all arrangements, and that from present indication, the celebration would far exceed in magnitude and brilliancy those of former years. Superintendent KELSO had promised Police protection to the military and civic parade, which will take place in the forenoon, and the Board of Education had granted a holiday to the colored children attending the public schools.

Rev. Mr. BUTLER (colored) delivered an address on what the colored people required. After referring to the absence of a colored company in the military procession in honor of ALEXIS in depreciatory terms, he went on to talk of the amendment to the Militia laws, striking out the word "white," so that colored men can now play at soldiers, as they fought like soldiers in the war. He wanted to see the day when he could send his child to any ward-school in the City, and when colored men would be on an equal footing socially with white men and work by their sides in workshops.

Mr. BLISSERT, from the Working Men's International Society, was introduced, and stated that the Internationalists would join in the parade.

The day will be celebrated with a parade, military and civic, in the forenoon, starting at 10 o'clock from Fifth-avenue, corner of Eighth-street.

The parade will be under the command of Col. PETER HAWKINS, (Grand Marshal,) assisted by his aids. The First Division will be composed exclusively of military organizations, under command of Lieut.-Col. WM. S. MARSFIELD. The Second Division, comprising Saleem men, Sons of Moses and the Internationals, under command of Major JOSEPH H. WALKER. The Third Division, comprising visitors and other civic organizations, under command of Capt. JACOB WELLS. Line will form on Fifth-avenue, right, resting on Eighth-street, at 10 A. M., and move at 11 o'clock.

The route of procession will be: Fifth-avenue to Waverley-place, Waverley-place to Macdougal-street, Macdougal-street to Spring-street, Spring-street to Hudson-street, Hudson to Canal, Canal to Broadway, Broadway to Fourteenth-street, around the statues of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fourth-street to Madison-avenue, down Madison-avenue, passing the Union League of America, to Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, to the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, where the parade will disband.

In the evening a grand concert will be given at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, under the auspices of the Saloonmen's Association.

LOUISIANA.

Action of the Republican State Central Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—The Republican State Central Committee, of which MARSHALL PACKARD is Chairman, met today and had a long session. They were unanimous and outspoken against a compromise with WARMOTH, while desirous of conciliating such Republicans as may have been his adherents, but are willing to support the regular party organization. The Committee issued a call for the Convention to meet here on April 30 to elect delegates for the Philadelphia Convention. Nominations for the State ticket will not be made at this Convention.

THE ELECTIONS.

Candidates to be Voted for Next Week in Connecticut and Rhode Island—Previous Vote in These States.

There are four tickets for State officers to be voted for in Connecticut next Monday, as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Marshall Jewell.	Rich'd D. Hubbard.
Lieut.-Gov.	Morris Tyler.	Charles Atwater.
Sec. of State	Hiram Appelman.	John W. Stedman.
Treasurer	David P. Nichols.	Milo B. Richardson.
Controller	Jas. W. Manning.	Thomas Sandford.

	Temperance.	Labor Reform.
Governor	Francis Gillette.	Albert R. Harrison.
Lieut.-Gov.	A. S. Beardsley.	W. R. Goodnough.
Sec. of State	Hiram P. Lawrence.	Edw'd W. Graves.
Treasurer	George Greenman.	James Craig.
Controller	Dabney Carr.	T. H. Lawrence.

The candidates for the State Senate are as follows:

District.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	Charles J. Cole	Charles M. Pond.
2	Daniel Wadsworth	John W. Hubbard.
3	Samuel S. Cowles	Addison O. Mills.
4	Simeon E. Baldwin	Henry Stoddard.
5	Frederick J. Kingsbury	Thomas Kinea.
6	Howard C. Ives	Augustus C. Wilcox.
7	William H. Potter	Ephraim Williams.
8	Lucius Brown	James B. Colt.
9	Joseph G. Perkins	Jesse C. Maynard.
10	Charles B. Wheeler	Bern L. Budd.
11	Smith P. Glover	Harvey Roe.
12	Asa B. Woodward	Sherman Morehouse.
13	James Burnett	Charles A. Brown.
14	S. Storrs Cotton	James M. Munyan.
15	Edward M. Chapin	Henry Drake, 2d.
16	John S. Turrill	James Huntington.
17	Edwin W. Spurr	Frederick E. Hurlburt.
18	Moses W. Terrill	Charles A. Buell.
19	Henry H. Stannard	John P. Dickinson.
20	Marcus Woodward	Horace M. Chapman.
21	George Maxwell	John S. Dobson.

Last year the Republicans had thirteen members of the Senate and 130 of the 239 members of the House of Representatives, giving them a majority of twenty-six on joint ballot. The vote of Connecticut in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	47473	47372
1870	Governor	43295	44128
1869	Governor	45493	45082
1868	President	50641	47600
1868	Governor	48777	50541
1867	Governor	46578	47565
1866	Governor	43974	43433

RHODE ISLAND.

The following are the rival tickets to be voted for in Rhode Island on Wednesday:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Seth Padelford.	Olney Arnold.
Lieut. Gov.	Pardon W. Stevens.	Chas. R. Cutler.
Sec. of State	Joshua M. Addeman.	Wm. J. Miller.
Att. Gen.	Willard Sayles.	Geo. N. Bliss.
Treasurer	Samuel Clark.	Wm. P. Congdon.

The present Legislature of Rhode Island is thus constituted:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	26	50	76
Democrats	10	16	26
Republican majority	16	34	50

The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1871	Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]
1870	Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]
1869	Governor	7370	[illegible]
1868	Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868	President	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 29—1 A. M.—The display of cautionary signals along the lakes will be resumed April 1. Cloudy weather, with light snow, has prevailed over Lake Erie, and partially cloudy and occasional threatening weather north of the Ohio Valley, but otherwise clear weather very generally east of the Mississippi, with rising temperature, excepting over the lake region.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling on Friday over the Southern States, with southerly winds, rising temperature, and partially cloudy, but generally pleasant weather and light winds. Partially cloudy, but pleasant weather will prevail over the New-England and Middle States, with light, to fresh variable winds. Rising barometer and north-westerly winds will prevail from Lower Missouri Valley to Lake Superior with clear weather, and gradually extend to the Ohio Valley and over the upper lake region. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Two Curious Epitaphs from New-Hampshire.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

The old cemetery at Jaffrey Centre furnishes the two following epitaphs: "Sacred to the memory of AMOS FORTUNE, who was born free in Africa; a slave in America, he purchased liberty, professed Christianity, lived reputably, died hopefully, Nov. 17, 1801, aged ninety-one." As will be seen, Good Fortune came to a female of the race of Amos, thus: "VIOLATE, by sale a slave of AMOS FORTUNE, by marriage his wife, by her fidelity, his friend, and by grace died his widow, Sept. 13, 1802, aged seventy-three."

Death of an Eccentric Man.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, March 28.

Mr. WILLIAM VAN ETTEN, an old and much respected citizen of Saugerties, died on Saturday night last. He was a very old man, though very systematic and orderly in his habits. A short time before his death he went to the undertaker, MARK DEAVLIN, and desired the latter to measure him for his coffin. Mr. DEAVLIN did so. VAN ETTEN then told him he wanted it made of white pine, and gave directions as to how it should be painted. We understand that he sent to ISAAC FOSMIRE, and asked him what he was going to charge to dig his grave. Upon ISAAC's replying, he told him he thought it was too high, and asked him to come down a little in the price.

Great Loss of Cattle in Texas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 21.

Both the late cold weather and the drouth have occasioned an immense loss of cattle in many portions of Texas. Indeed, the stock interest has not received for many years such a severe blow. According to the Texas papers it is estimated that 200,000 head of cattle have died during the past few weeks in Western Texas. The loss has been fearful between the Guadalupe and Nueces Rivers. In Goliad alone 25,000 animals have been skinned, and about an equal number in San Patricio and Karnes Counties. The San Antonio *Herald* says that in a space of one mile opposite Helena, 1,000 or more animals have been skinned. Within a space of three miles, near Kennedy's Ferry, on the Nueces, 5,000 have died, and many of the carcasses have been stripped of the hides. At last accounts the cattle were dying in Texas at a fearful rate, from starvation. After the cold weather came a terrible drouth, and there was literally no grass for them to subsist upon. So the loss of stock in the counties above mentioned, in Victoria, De Witt, Gonzales and other neighboring portions, this Winter and Spring, may be estimated at about one-half. We rejoice to learn that abundant rains have recently fallen over all the State.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Destruction by the Earthquake in California.

A Town in Ruins and the Earth Fissured for Miles.

Frightful Mining Explosion—Twenty-Nine Persons Killed.

Trochu's Abandonment of the Empress Eugenie.

Russia Fraternizes With Central Asiatic Nations.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

Additional Details—A Town in Ruins—Fissures in the Earth—Many Injured but No Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A dispatch to the *Bulletin* today from Genoa, Nevada, says: A gentleman from Inyo County, California, where the earthquake Tuesday morning centered reports that Camp Independence is in complete ruins. The Court-house is destroyed, and not a single adobe or brick dwelling is standing from Bishop Creek to Independence. Fears are entertained for other mining camps further south in the Sierras. Mrs. WEST, residing near Independence, was seriously injured, and her child was killed. Stage passengers report several fissures miles in length, and fifty to two hundred feet wide and twenty feet deep, opened along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, near Big Pine Camp. At other places in the vicinity the ground is heaved up in great ridges; large springs have stopped running and others have broken out.

Heavy snow-slides occurred in the Sierras, and large rocks rolled down the mountain sides, blocking up the stage road. The shocks lasted at intervals from 2:30 to 6½ A. M.

At Aurora, Nevada, no damage was done, and at Belmont, Nevada, only a mill-machine was thrown down. That section abounds in evidences of recent volcanic action, but no such earthquake has before visited this place within the memory of the Indians. Many people at Independence were hurt, but no lives were lost. The shock was probably the heaviest south-eastward toward Arizona, in the desert country, which has hardly any population.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fearful Explosion and Loss of Life.

LONDON, March 29—5 A. M.—An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Atherton, near Bolton, by which twenty-eight men were killed outright. Eleven were rescued, but they are fearfully burned and nearly all will probably die. There is great excitement in the vicinity of the mine.

Lord NEAVES was today elected Rector of the University of St. Andrew's, in place of J. ANTHONY FROUDE, the historian.

FRANCE.

Gen. Trochu's Suit Against the Figaro.

PARIS, March 28.—The trial of the action for libel brought against the *Figaro* by Gen. TROCHU was resumed today, and continued to absorb public attention, the Court-room being filled with spectators. The particular article to which Gen. TROCHU has taken exception, and upon which he bases his case is one which alleged that he deserted the Empress EUGENIE, when he had sworn to support her. A deposition of Marshal MCMAHON was read, stating that Gen. TROCHU insisted at Chalons before the movement to Sedan, that the Belleville and Montmartre Mobiles should be allowed to return to Paris. A large number of well-known persons were also examined, and their evidence was to the effect that Gen. TROCHU was incapable of treason.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Khan of Khiva and the Emperor of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Khan of Khiva has sent an Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, bearing valuable presents to the Czar, and credentials expressive of an ardent desire for the friendship of the Imperial Government.

MEXICO.

San Luis Potosi Relieved by the Government Troops—Positions of the Contending Forces.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, March 27.—An express from Camargo brings telegraphic news from Saltillo to the 25th inst. Gen. ROCHA, with 6,000 Government troops, was advancing on Saltillo, having relieved San Luis Potosi from siege. The revolutionists are concentrating all their available forces in the States of Nuevo Leon and Cohahuila, which they hope to hold against ROCHA. They claim that Gen. GUERRA is on the Durango road, with 2,000 men, awaiting Gen. MARQUEZ with 4,000 men from Sinaloa and Durango to join him. Gen. MARTINEZ is near Matehuala with 2,000 men, operating with Gen. NARVAEZ, and Gen. NARANJO, with 1,600 more men, is menacing San Luis Potosi. Gen. TREVINO's men are with Gen. GUERRA, while he is personally between Monterey and Camargo, to meet Gen. QUIROGA for consultation. The revolutionists still hold Saltillo and Monterey in the interior, and Camargo, Mier, Guerrero, Nuevo, and Piedras Negras, on the frontier, at which places they have about 12,000 men all told. Should they be able to concentrate, as they are endeavoring to do, they will yet make a stand, but their speedy overthrow is predicted by the friends of the Government.

The First Steam-Boat Trip of the Season Up the Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 28.—The steam-boat *Nuhpa*, Capt. TERMAIN, of the New-York and Hudson line, arrived at her dock at this city at 11½ o'clock this morning, being the first boat to make the trip through above Poughkeepsie this season. The *Nuhpa* left New-York at 4 o'clock last evening. The first ice encountered was at the Highlands. From Crum Elbow to Esopus Light the ice is still solid and firm, and from three to seven inches thick, through which the boat only made her track. From Esopus to Rhinebeck the river is entirely clear. The heaviest ice encountered was between Rhinebeck and Bristol, where it is from eighteen to twenty inches thick. From Germantown to this point the ice is very thin, and a row-boat can easily pass through it.

"Gold in the Black Hills"—Sharp Letter from Secretary McCook.

YANKTON, Dak., Wednesday, March 20, 1872.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your issue of the 15th inst. an article written from this place, headed "Gold in the Black Hills," in which I am represented as taking an active part in raising men, and that I have the consent of President GRANT and Gen. SHERIDAN to go into the Black Hills, &c. Your correspondent is mistaken. I have not conversed with the President or Gen. SHERIDAN on the subject of the Black Hills for more than three years. I am doing all I can to discourage any one from trying to go there, in direct violation of law and the existing treaty with the Sioux Indians. Those who are reckless enough to try it will find out, when perhaps too late, that (with Gen. SHERIDAN's troops closing up their rear and the red men in front, led by RED CLOUD, SPOTTED TAIL, SITTING BULL, and a small scattering of their neighbors) a flank movement will be necessary, or broken heads and the guard-house the result. Please give this space, as justice to myself.

Yours truly, EDWIN S. McCOOK,
Secretary of Dakota Territory.

FRANCE.

The Investigation Into the Sale of Arms—Effect of the Tidings—An Unauthorized Statement—Fresh Proceedings Against M. Place—A Distinguished Visitor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 13, 1872.

The statement made by Senator SUMNER in his resolution asking for an inquiry into the alleged sales of arms to France by our Government, arrived in Paris a day or two ago, and has made a decided sensation here. There are many demands for the authority for this declaration. Owing to the Senator's reputation for scholarship, no one believes that it was through ignorance that the extracts from M. RIANT's report were mistranslated, but it is an absolute certainty that the work was very carelessly done. The allegation in this resolution, if the report is correct, is very clear:

Whereas, It appears from a recent cable telegram that the Committee of the French National Assembly on War Contracts has adopted a resolution asking the United States Government to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of American officials suspected of participation in the purchase of arms for the French Government during the war with Germany, &c.

The second clause refers to Col. SQUIRE and Mr. REMINGTON. As this was contrary to the statement which had been made to me I took measures to ascertain its truth, and went, not to the parties concerned, but to Versailles. I can deny in the most positive manner, upon the authority of the President of the Committee in question, that any resolution of the kind was entertained or thought of. Furthermore, no such dispatch has been sent by the Commission nor by the Government. The Duke D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER informed me that Mr. REMINGTON, accompanied by his advocate, had already been to him to make the same inquiry, and he could only repeat what he had said on that occasion; but after a more extended inquiry, he felt assured that no such dispatch had ever been sent by any official, nor that any secretary or employe had taken upon himself to make such a statement. This, I understood, to be an allusion to the affairs of M. JANVIER DE LA MOTTE, who, when a Secretary of the Finance Department, took it upon himself, at the instance of M. DUFAURE, to write a letter which appeared to contradict the testimony of his chief, then absent. This, however, was my own appreciation, or supposition, but the fact is positive that none of the Commission have sent such a telegram or made such a statement, nor has the Committee had any idea of entertaining such a resolution. On the contrary, the Duke has no reason whatever to suspect any United States officials, nor has he a suspicion that there was any fraud or violation of the Neutrality laws. Furthermore, he paid a very handsome tribute to Mr. REMINGTON, and evidently has a firm belief in his honorability. I do not know the origin of the telegram upon which the Senator bases his statement, but I imagine it never crossed the Atlantic. It is the twin brother of the telegram (sent by letter from Washington) read at the trial of M. PLACE, and for which no origin could be assigned, nor was there any legal proof to sustain it. Under such circumstances, the President of the Court threw it out as evidence. The members of the Committee are quite surprised to hear that their reference to arms bought *in* the United States, was translated bought *from* the United States, and deny any such idea of meaning. If there were any fraud in the purchase of arms it is certain that no suspicion rests upon any United States official.

THE CASE OF M. PLACE.

Speaking of the trial of M. VICTOR PLACE reminds me that further proceedings are to be taken against that gentleman. It has been found, I am told, that the same irregularities and irregular commissions and profits were found in the purchases of beef in America, and M. PLACE is again charged with taking commissions, or giving commissions for which he had no authority. The papers in this new case were to be served upon him yesterday. M. PLACE is now out on bail, and awaiting his own good time for beginning his term of imprisonment. I have already spoken of this curiosity of French legal procedure. The last trial was before the Court of Appeal, and having lost his case there, the only hope for M. PLACE was in the Court of Cassation, which can deal only with formalities. Consequently, while waiting for this Court to pronounce upon the regularity of the proceedings, M. PLACE is at liberty under bail, and if one has influence, the decision of this Court may be deferred very conveniently. The new trial will begin at the next session.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

The Prince of WALES is now in town, and is doing the city like the Emperor of Brazil, or like a sober and strictly married man. His Royal Highness entertained Lord LYONS on the day of his arrival, went to see "Rabagas" in the evening, and the Assembly the next day. He entered his box at the moment when an uncommonly large storm was at its height. The tempest was raised by Gen. DUCROT's proposition to pursue two Deputies, MM. ROUVIER and PIERRE LEFRANC, for two articles written by them upon the executions at Satory, and which were deemed derogatory to the dignity of the Chamber. After Gen. DUCROT left the tribune, Gen. CHANGARNIER entered it to say that as this matter was now six months old, it was better to forget it, and he moved that the Chamber pass to the order of the day. It would probably have been done, had not a member of the Right, shouted out an epigram, saying, "It is an order of disdain which the Left will take for an order of impunity." The whole house was furious in a moment, and those who were present inform me that there has never been so general a row. M. ROUVIER rose to say that he would not accept a disdainful order of the day, and demanded to be sent before a jury. M. LEFRANC did the same, but both were hooted and hissed until they took their seats. M. FAVRE said that such a vote was contrary to the dignity of the Chamber, and a member cried, "You're not the man to speak of the dignity of the Chamber," with half a dozen worse insults. Nearly all the members were now on their feet, and M. LANGLOIS, tearing his own hair, had just started out like a raging lion, seeking whom he might devour, when the Prince entered the President's box. I should like to know what was the first impression this excited menagerie made upon His Royal Highness' mind. In a short time peace was restored, and the Duc D'AUMALE entered the Prince's box, and was seen pointing out the lions and other animals. That evening ALBERT EDWARD went to see the "Princess Georges" and "Une Visite de Noces," but I do not think he took his wife. This evening it is pretty certain the royal party will go to see the "Roi Carotte." The other night when I was there I saw a full-grown King of a country where monkeys are plenty paying the actors in the monkey scene the compliment of laughing heartily at their shines and gambols.

ASHBY.

GERMANY.

Passage of the School Inspection Bill in the Upper House—Prince Bismarck's Championship—The Day of Division—Insignificance of the Victory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 9, 1872.

The dullness and general apathy which has characterized the past week in the House of Deputies, as an unavoidable reaction after the exciting incidents of the previous period, has been amply compensated by the spirit with which the struggle was continued in the Upper Chamber, begun by Government against fearful odds, but carried at last in signal victory. Yesterday was the decisive day, and all Berlin seemed to devote its whole attention to the division which, by Prince BISMARCK's own determination, was to award the palm to himself or the alliance of Feudalist Conservatives and Ultramontanes. Now that the battle is over, the apprehension and energy with which it was begun, seemed out of place. The bill, which obtained in the Lower House, where the Liberal element is strong, a majority of only 12, was passed in the Higher Assembly by 49, viz.: 125 against 76. This was, however, the effect of prolonged and most determined efforts on the part of Prince BISMARCK's Government, involving the exertion of all his autocratic authority and an amount of threatening, persuading and cajoling rare in the ordinary course of Prussian Parliamentary history. By the provision of the Prussian law, Ministers have *ex officio* seats in both Chambers, though they can vote in either, only if they happen to be members; Government had, therefore, to put forward the very same men who had already spent their best vigor in the previous debates. Prince BISMARCK spoke several times, speeches which roused the whole country; Cultus-Minister FALCK shared the responsibility as able helmsman of his own measure, and Count EULENBURG was called in as a third to steer the Cabinet through the dangerous passage.

EARLY CHANCES OF THE MEASURE.

The *prima-facie* prospect of the bill was little hopeful. The most Conservative assembly in the world had appointed a commission of strictly Conservative statesmen. These had condemned the measure, and whatever opinion had been expressed in the Upper House, continued their unfavorable sentence. The party spirit had been roused by the conflict between Ministers and the Conservatives in the Lower Chamber, and what influence Government held over the party was supposed to have been destroyed by the opinion, almost amounting to conviction, that the King was on *fond* hostile to the bill. The first estimate of the division went dead against Government; a reconsideration made the forces pretty equal, and a third revision, after the addition of newly-appointed members, appeared to leave a slender balance of six on the Government side. Under these circumstances the refusal to create more new Peers was criticised as blameable tenacity on the part of Prince BISMARCK. What members could be got in in a hurry were, however, pushed in with more haste than etiquette. Nine cities enjoying the right of representation had their seats vacant. Seven were ordered at once to return delegates, one even by telegraph, the Royal sanction being likewise wired to Gollity, so as to make the whole transaction a business of a few hours. The others were confirmed without hesitation, and the result is that as red a Republican as lives, Dr. BECKER, of Dartmund, nick-named after his political creed "Red BECKER," has been returned into the Ultra-Conservative House. The other two cities could not return their members in time, the election being disputed. But a few Ministers and Generals had been put in instead. In forming the first hopeless estimate of the progress of the measure, two circumstances had been left entirely out of account. The first is, that what is ordinarily understood as the "Herrenhaus" is only a small faction, a committee of about forty members, who attend pretty regularly, and have, therefore, the legislation in their own hands. The Chamber, as a whole, comprises over two hundred, about four-fifths being generally absent. Of course they were called in for this special occasion, filling the empty benches and most of these half-strangers voted for Government. Another circumstance is the extraordinary dependence in which the Peers stand under the Crown, be their conservatism of the unstable character of BISMARCK or of the unchanging black hue of the *Cross Gazette* and Herr VON KLEIST-RETZAN. It may be said that there really is no independent aristocracy in Prussia; and if there were, it must be recollected that it does not find its representative organ in the Upper House, which—as Prince BISMARCK took care to remind the Peers—is not a "House of Lords" in the English sense of the word, sitting by its own privileges; but that the members' rights are considerably clipped, and most of them really sit as royal nominees, pledged to support the crown in all its ends and aims. Hence the use the Chamber has been put to in former times, of giving a quasi constitutional color to autocratic encroachments; that is what it was intended for, viz., to check the popular Assembly in its capacity of an ally to the Crown. Hence, also, the surprise which Prince BISMARCK felt at seeing the Chamber arrayed against him. That was a thing he had not previously contemplated. He might as soon expect, on being surprised by robbers, to see his body-servant make common cause with them against him. His oratory was very vigorous during the debate, but it was not particularly strong in argument, a great part resolving itself into the axiom that because Government judged the bill to be necessary, the House ought to pass it.

PRINCE BISMARCK' ROLE.

This reasoning was met by as poor arguments on the other side, showing the issue most strikingly to be one merely of party character. The Prussian Constitution assigns the supervision over education in plain words to the State. It is only by miserable sophistry that even only an attempt has been made to explain this away. While trying to do so, the "Old Conservatives" impugned less the principle than the expediency of the measure, and to show the want of candor among the party most unmistakably, it is remembered that M. VON KLEIST-RETZAN, the archopponent of the Schools Inspection bill, has, in his capacity of Prefect of Rhenish Prussia, availed himself with great readiness of the provision in force already in that province for displacing clerical school-inspectors, whose demerits went, however, the very opposite way. Prince BISMARCK was more fortunate in recalling to public attention the religious character of the dispute and adducing fresh evidence to inculpate the Ultramontanes. The Westerwell humbug had already collapsed, but the first positive report of the appointment of Archbishop VON LEDOCHOWSKI, of Posen, to be Primate of Poland—supposing the existence of an independent kingdom of Poland—had excited anti-clerical indignation afresh, and to crown all the imperial Chancellor could make communications about reasonable documents found in priestly residences searched in connection with the Westerwell affair. These documents appear to have been of a highly incriminating character, for the assertions made by Prince BISMARCK that before the late war Ultramontane leaders are proved to have conspired with France would surely otherwise have been contradicted, whereas they have not been disputed; moreover Mgr. DE KOFMIAN's school has been closed by official interference. Mgr. DE KOFMIAN was the right hand in ecclesiastical affairs of Archbishop VON LEDOCHOWSKI.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

On the day of the division the galleries were crowded as I do not remember them to have been for years. Only a fraction, however, of applicants had been admitted, and it turns out that a rousing trade in orders has been carried on in front of the house, not always on principles of strict honesty, for numerous orders dated for previous days have been palmed off upon unwary strangers. The enthusiasm after the victory is great, as might have been expected. The Peers will, however, take their revenge, as usual. The extraordinary attendants are already rapidly leaving town, and power reverts for a season to the Committee of about forty. There are important bills awaiting their discussion, and these will be freely plucked to pieces. There is the bill on judicial reform, on the chief court of control, on administrative organization, and several more. However, the great measure of the session is saved.

PROGRESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE.

The passage of the Schools Inspection bill marks a fresh progress in that constitutional change which is coming over Prussia and Germany as an indirect consequence of the régime BISMARCK. The coalition of Crown and conservatives, immutable and inseparable as it has hitherto been held, is losing its coherence, and through its molding fragments a liberal era is springing up. Its development is still a thing of the future, but it will assert itself when—as must one day happen—a gap arises by the loss of its head to the great Bismarck Party. In principle, Prince BISMARCK's saying that "every war has made him more of a liberal," may be true or not—practically, it certainly is correct. *L'appétit vient en mangeant.* His appetite for reforms seems to have come with the work in progress, and though he uses it merely as a lever wherewith to raise his own personal rule, the latter will inevitably come to an end, and then the principles which he advanced must remain. A change in the head of the State cannot fail still further to promote this advance. The large party of liberals arrayed as obedient followers under Prince BISMARCK, will have one day to substitute thought for obedience, for a successor to his personal influence there cannot be expected to be found.

The Bowling-Green Bank—Hank Smith's Offer Accepted—Walter Roche's Compromise Refused.

The Depositors' Investigating Committee of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank state that the money tendered to them by "HANK" SMITH has been accepted by the United States Court. The arrangements with WALTER ROCHE are still in abeyance. His counsel offered Mr. JOHN DEVLIN a sum of money sufficient, with the present assets, to pay the creditors of the bank eighty cents on the dollar. This, however, was refused by the Depositors' Committee, who are determined not to accept a compromise from ROCHE for the amount. He has been a wealthy man, and the only asset which is scouted by the colleagues of the bank, is the sum demanded from ROCHE would enable the receiver to declare a dividend at once, and eventually pay all creditors in full. The necessary documents for obtaining another order of arrest are in Mr. DEVLIN's hands, and should ROCHE not come to terms within two days he will be arrested for the third time.

The property placed in the bank by BARNWELL E. SELMES, as his share of the deficit, will be sold next week.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Mysterious Affair—A Whole Family Poisoned—Death of One of the Victims.

A mysterious occurrence took place on Wednesday night at the residence of Col. JACK, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, No. 130 Raymond-street. Shortly after the family retired—about 10½ that night—a lady boarding in the house entered Mrs. JACK's apartment, complaining of illness. While preparing to attend to her, Mrs. JACK was herself seized in the same manner, with racking pains in the stomach and head, and it became manifest that the entire household of ten persons were suffering intense agonies, similar to those occasioned by poisoning. One of the boarders, an elderly maiden lady, named ELIZABETH MORTON, not making her appearance, her apartment was forced open and she was found lying in her night-dress dead on the floor, her body still warm and her forehead bleeding from a wound received by falling against the sharp edge of the washstand. Dr. NEWCOMB, the family physician, and Dr. SHEPARD were in attendance at an early hour yesterday morning, by which time the sufferers were much more comfortable and able to move about the house. The closest questioning of the inmates failed to elicit any satisfactory cause for the mysterious malady with which they all had been affected, and the physicians declared themselves unable to decide whether the poisoning had been occasioned by the food or by foul air and gasses arising from defective furnace flues in the house. The remnants of the supper were examined, but beyond a peculiar taste which it was imagined the cold tea possessed, nothing was discovered to which suspicion could be attached. A careful analysis will be made of the food, and of the contents of Miss MORTON's stomach, this morning, previous to the Coroner's inquest. Up to the present time no fixed theory concerning the matter has been adopted by either the sufferers, their friends or the physician.

Miss MORTON was about fifty-five years of age, and is supposed to have had a brother residing in New-Haven.

The Offal Disturbance.

The excitement concerning the newly-established offal-dock at the foot of Court-street, Brooklyn, still continues, the Street Commissioner insisting that the city refuse shall be shipped at that point, and the people positively refusing to allow the work to proceed. JAMES H. MCGILL, proprietor of a stone-yard in the vicinity of the dock, was arrested yesterday, charged with willfully blocking up the thoroughfare leading to it, and Mr. CLARK, the contractor, was arrested on a charge of obstructing the street with dead animals. Judge WALSH admitted them to bail to appear on Monday. In the meanwhile, the presence of a body of Police enabled the contractor's employes to effect a passage through the obstructions with their carts without any collision occurring.

Brief Items.

There were yesterday seventy-two small-pox patients in the County Hospital, an increase of thirty-one since last week.

Dr. THEUNIS SCHENCK has resigned his position as resident physician of the Kings County Hospital, which he has held eight years. Dr. F. I. SCHENCK has been appointed to succeed him.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation fixing a penalty of $10 for allowing dogs to run at large unmuzzled, and directing policemen to shoot such animals wherever found.

The Board of Aldermen is now composed of fifteen Democratic and seven Republican members, the latter representing the Third, Fourth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

In the action in the United States District Court of JOHN JEX against the steam-tug *Game Cock* for damages occasioned by a collision on Feb. 2, Judge BENEDICT yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff, the amount of damages to be ascertained by a reference.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the iron-foundry of MERY, LINNE & CO., No. 120 First-street, Williamsburg, and communicated to a four-story manufacturing building adjoining, the interior of which, including the machinery, was destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at $20,000, of which about $12,000 falls upon Mr. ACKERLY, of South Fifth-street, the owner of the building.

The Continued Persecution of the Christians in Japan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the same time that the Japanese Government is sending an Embassy to the Christian Powers, with the avowed purpose of learning what is good in other nations, it is continuing the bitter persecution of the native Christians which was begun two years ago. The *Missionary Herald* for April contains the following very important letter from Rev. O. H. GULICK, a missionary of the American Board at Kobe, Japan, bearing date of Jan. 18:

"You will be pained to learn that the Government is again prosecuting the persecution of Christians, having on the 17th of December, 1871, arrested still another company of Roman Catholics, near Nagasaki. It is just two years since the arrest and deportation of the 4,000 taken from Nagasaki, the survivors of which number have, it is supposed, ever since been suffering the rigors of Japanese prison-life. The company arrested a month ago consisted of sixty-five persons, all men of standing and heads of families. They were put on board a Japanese steamer or steamers, and taken into that exile from which, so far, no Japanese Christian has ever returned.

It will be remembered that immediately after the deportation of Christians two years since, the former Prime Minister of the Japanese Government, EWAUKURA, (the same person whose name is now spelled 'IWAKURA,') and who is the head of the Embassy to Europe and America, stated in the presence of his fellow Ministers, to Sir HARRY PARKES, Mr. DE LONG, and all the representatives of the Treaty Powers, that the Council of State had agreed 'to stop these proceedings against the Christians, and that an officer would leave on the morrow to suspend them.' It was afterward claimed that this promise did not apply to those who had already been arrested, and that it was only an agreement that no more Christians would be arrested in future. Now what becomes of that promise, formally and solemnly made to the Christian Powers, that those proceedings would be stopped?

It was further reported that the families of the men now taken, together with the rest of the inhabitants of the villages, numbering about two thousand, would be deported when the authorities should have sufficient means of transport. As yet, however, the Nagasaki papers report no further arrest than that mentioned above of the sixty-five men."

From the telegram in your paper of yesterday (Monday) it would seem that the report alluded to in the conclusion of Mr. GULICK's letter was true, and that the persecution and deportation of the Christians continue. We are compelled, therefore, to the belief either that IWAKURA has not the power in the Government of Japan which some claim for him, or that he is unwilling to exercise it in behalf of religious toleration.

When the Government of which he is said, and no doubt justly, to be a leading spirit, came into power two years ago, it had newly posted "in every village, by every high road, at every great bridge, in the dense capital and the sparse country," that odious edict declaring Christianity "a corrupt doctrine" and Christians "a corrupt set," and stating that imprisonment and death are the deserved punishment of all who accept it.

Men, women and children in Japan daily read this edict, and it is a great insult to the Treaty Powers, and a direct violation of that clause of the American treaty with Japan, which declares that neither Americans nor Japanese shall do anything calculated to cast contempt upon the religion of the other. If, therefore, the American people and the members of their Government have that self-respect which they should have, they will demand a compliance with existing treaty obligations; and they will endeavor to secure in the new treaty perfect religious toleration; and until the persecution of Christians is stopped, they will be less laudatory of Japan and its Embassy than some are disposed to be.

TOLERATION.

The Elections in Long Island.

FROST T. COURT has received the Republican nomination for Supervisor of Newtown.

The Republicans of Long Island City have indorsed the following ticket: For Mayor, A. D. Ditmars; for Judge, Wm. C. Pearse; for Supervisor, Wm. E. Bisbee. In Jamaica, the Republicans have nominated for Supervisor, Isaac C. Hendrickson. The Democrats have nominated James Nourand, for the same office; and for Justice of the Peace, John S. Suedeker.

The Republicans of Suffolk County have nominated the following for Supervisors: Riverhead, Joshua L. Wells; Southold, F. H. Overton; Shelter Island, C. B. Cartwright; Southampton, William R. Post; Huntington, I. Ambures Woodhull; Babylon, John Robbins.

BARNARD'S CASE CLOSED.

The Evidence Before the Judiciary Committee Yesterday.

Messrs. Field, Strahan and Others on the Stand—The Twelve Chairs Marked "G. G. B."—Judge Barnard's Protest.

The investigation before the Committee of the Legislature appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Judiciary was resumed yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The proceedings were commenced by continuing the examination of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, whose testimony was cut short on Wednesday evening by his declining to answer certain questions under the plea that they were professional secrets. The Committee, however, decided yesterday morning that he should answer the questions, but could reserve the names of his clients should he so choose.

Mr. FIELD then testified that at one time he did prepare a memorial against Judge BARNARD on the information of one of his clients, said memorial being intended for presentation to the Legislature, but he declined to disclose any of the statements therein contained, or give any particulars as to what his clients told him; he even refused to give the names of the clients from whom he derived the information.

Among the questions put by the Bar Association were the following, all of which he declined to answer:

Were the clients for whom you prepared the memorial the same as those from whom you obtained the information on which it was prepared?

Were the facts stated in the memorial such as could be used in evidence to establish or defeat the private rights of your clients?

What was the name of the person or client from whom you received the information on which the memorial was prepared?

What was the name of the person who placed his signature to the memorial?

The Committee sustained the objection of the witness and his refusal to answer the questions.

THOMAS C. DURANT next testified that Judge BARNARD did say in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company "that he had driven one set of scoundrels out of the City and State, and would drive another," as testified to by other witnesses.

Judge BARNARD asked the witness whether or not the remark was not made at the Astor House, to which he received an affirmative reply.

CHARLES P. ROBINSON testified that the $2,000 check of JAY GOULD received by Judge BARNARD on July 14, 1871, was borrowed by ROBINSON from JAY GOULD, and loaned to Judge BARNARD; that Judge BARNARD subsequently repaid him, and he (witness) repaid GOULD; witness also testified that JAY GOULD first spoke to him on the subject of the receivership for the English Erie stock, as at that time witness was President of the cattle-yards connected with the Erie Railroad, and had a desk in the Erie Building; witness has been an intimate personal friend of Judge BARNARD, and had frequently visited him at his house, but he had no recollection of, and was, therefore, unable to say whether he had ever seen any furniture therein marked "G. G. B."

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, counsel for Judge BARNARD, was then put on the stand, and said that in the case of GODDARD against STANWOOD, in which he was counsel for STANWOOD, the order dissolving the injunction on the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, restraining them from paying $1,000, was made without his knowledge, and that Judge BARNARD had written a letter to the officers of the Company on Feb. 26, 1871, stating that he had understood that the Company had violated his order, and if it was not complied with by Monday, he should issue an attachment; witness did not then think anything wrong was being done, but now he had a different opinion; witness further testified that he was present in the case of WADDY against EGAN, and that Judge BARNARD did not say "let him go, so that he can go to gambling again."

ROBERT STRAHAN, one of the Committee, next testified, in contradiction to WILLIAM C. BARRETT, that the latter did say to him and JAMES H. STRAHAN that Judge SUTHERLAND had told him (BARRETT) that he did not want to grant the injunction, as he expected the nomination from Tammany Hall, and if he failed to get it he would be turned out of house and home.

G. G. HALL testified that he was purchasing agent of the Erie Railroad Company in November, 1869, and furnished the offices from MARCOTT & CO.; Col. JAMES FISK directed twelve chairs to be made at a cost of $500, but that they were not to be marked with the monogram of the Erie Railroad Company; the chairs were not delivered at the Company's office, nor could he say where they were delivered. (These are the chairs sworn to by ADRIAN HERZOG, of the firm of MARCOTT & CO., as having been marked "G. G. B.")

Judge BARNARD's counsel asked that a written protest signed by Judge BARNARD should be placed on the record, as to the course adopted by the Committee in receiving testimony on hearsay evidence, in opposition to the Constitution of the United States.

This closes the case of Judge BARNARD, and the Committee adjourned, with the intention of further taking up the case of Judge CARDOZO either today or on Monday.

THE MILK PRODUCERS.

A Farmers' Milk-Producing Association Established Yesterday—Election of Officers.

A public meeting of the milk producers of New-York and the other States supplying the City with milk, took place yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of removing the abuses which it is alleged exist in the milk trade. There was a large attendance. Mr. J. B. HOLLISTER, of Vermont, was elected Chairman. Mr. J. E. MCNAUGHTON, of Vermont, explained the causes that led to the meeting, and asserted that the abuses in the trade resulted from a want of organization among the farmers, the middlemen and dealers. If a complete organization was effected much of the dissatisfaction at present existing would be removed. Under the present system, the producer did not receive a proper recompense for his milk, while the dealers charged an exorbitant price for an adulterated article. A better system should be procured, which would relieve the City of the abuses imposed upon it by adulterated milk, and give the farmer a chance of proper recompense for his produce.

Mr. J. L. HART, of West Cornwall, stated that there were daily 10,000 cans of milk brought into New-York, and by the records of the Board of Health it was shown that 3,000 cans of water were added. There were sufficient farmers in the country to produce milk of the best quality; but now, before it gets to the City, it is manipulated. The law on the subject should be such that any person found dealing in watered milk should be subjected to a heavy fine, and have his milk confiscated. They should have a more perfect organization, and all they desired was a fixed price for a good article. On motion of Mr. HODGKINS, it was resolved that a Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed, to consist of one from the neighborhood of each railroad sending milk to New-York, with instructions to draft a plan of a charter, and to submit the same to the Convention.

The Committee was appointed, and resolutions were adopted forming an association called "The Farmers' Milk-Producing Association," favoring the election of officers, condemning the present system as wasteful, expensive and injurious, and calling upon farmers generally to unite in an effort to secure the purposes they had in view. It was also resolved that the Police be requested to exercise vigilance for the detection of the adulteration of milk and the punishment of the offenders.

The following officers were elected: GRINNELL BURR, Warwick Branch, President; WM. L. BENEDICT, same place, Secretary, and J. B. HODGKINS, New-York Central, Treasurer. The Presidents of the various local organizations were declared Vice-Presidents of the Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

After the adjournment, the following committees were appointed: To confer with railroads, JOHN LOOMIS, J. E. MCNAUGHTON, T. S. GOLD; to secure legislative action, M. Y. TILDEN, GRINNELL BURT, W. L. BENEDICT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—The Clerks' Salaries—Additional Fire Companies.

The Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, OTIS T. HALL presiding.

Assistant Alderman CONOR offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Controller, and urge upon him the necessity of paying the clerks of the Board the salaries due them.

Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY objected to the resolution, inasmuch as there is at least one person on the pay-roll who has not performed any service; he alluded to the reader.

Assistant Alderman GALVIN explained that the reader was suffering from long disease, and was, at present, confined to his house. He had, however, done duty at some meetings in January, and would have done duty since but for illness.

The mover of the resolution further explained that he did not intend, that all on the pay-roll should be paid, if any have not performed service. The resolution was finally carried.

Assistant Alderman CONOR then offered a resolution in connection with a communication he had received from the Fire Department. The resolution was to the effect that the Board of Apportionment be requested to make an appropriation for the purpose of organizing two additional fire companies, for the protection of property above Fifty-ninth-street.

Objection was made that the matter of the resolution properly came under the control and management of the Fire Department, and it was referred to the Committee on Law.

Messrs. CONOR, PINCKNEY and FOLEY were appointed a committee to wait on the Controller in accordance with Mr. CONOR's resolution, to pay the clerks' salaries.

The papers from the Board of Aldermen being taken up, a report, accompanied by a resolution of the Committee on Printing and Advertising, recommended that joint action of both Boards be taken in the matter, and that tenders be called, and that the lowest bidder be accepted. It was concurred in.

An ordinance providing that no freight-cars shall be run or drawn over the railroad-track on Fourth-avenue between the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, or on Broome, Grand or Centre streets, except between the hours of 9 P. M. and 6½ A. M., was laid over and made the special order of business for the meeting to be held on Monday next.

The question of removing the dumping-ground, at present located at the foot of Seventeenth-street, on the East River, was discussed by Assistant Aldermen KRAUS and GIRR, the former holding that the location was most convenient, and the latter that it was a public nuisance. The resolution to remove was lost.

The Board then adjourned.

FREE TEA AND COFFEE.

Its Effects upon Trade—Revenue to the Government from the Duties—New-York's Large Excess of Imports Over Other Ports—Bonded Warehouse Proprietors Affected by the Change.

That the dullness and stagnation in the tea and coffee markets are owing to the suspense and uncertainty in regard to tariff legislation, has already been stated in the TIMES. It is tolerably certain that Congress will abolish the duties on those articles during the present session, and as long as the question is pending, until it is decided one way or the other, the trade will remain dull. Retail dealers are buying in very small quantities, barely enough to supply present demands; consequently, importers are bringing over much less than is usual at this time of the year, and what they do import is kept in bond until there is absolute need of it for sale, the law providing that the duties need not be paid until it is removed from the storehouse. Of course the dealers avail themselves of this, as no prudent merchant will remove his merchandise and pay the duty if he thinks there is danger of its remaining upon his hands after free trade has gone into effect, and prices have lowered. Unless it is especially stated in the bill when it is passed, the law remitting the duties on teas and coffees imported in future will not apply to goods already in bond—so the writer was informed at the Custom-house, but some of the importers seem to take it for granted that bonded goods will also be admitted free, as they are supplying themselves, it is said, with the view of being the first in the market under the new régime. The relative merits of the free trade and protective policies seem to be regarded as a secondary matter by importers and dealers, the general feeling being that it is of the first necessity to decide the question definitely to relieve the uncertainty.

In this connection it may be of interest to consider the effect repealing the duties on tea and coffee will have upon the annual revenue receipts in the various Customs districts of the United States, as derived from the official records at Washington, made up from the annual returns from all the Customs districts, of which there are ninety, very many of which, however, do not receive a single pound of tea or coffee. There have been many rash estimates of the decrease in the revenue in editorials and speeches, ranging all the way from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 per year. The following figures are taken from the official table of "statement of quantity, value and duty of all imports entered into consumption in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1869, 1870 and 1871":

The duties on all the imports in all the districts were: In 1869, $176,557,583 73; in 1870, $191,513,974 45; in 1871, $202,446,693 32. Of this was derived from coffee: In 1869, $11,540,718 85; in 1870, $12,698,583 27; in 1871, $10,869,096 77. [The duty was five cents per pound until Jan. 30, 1871, when it was reduced to three cents.] From tea was received, in 1869, $9,785,488 88; in 1870, $10,303,047 19; in 1871, $8,322,904 87. [The duty was twenty-five cents per pound up to Jan. 1, 1871, when it was reduced to fifteen cents.]

To see the immense importations received at this port it is only necessary to compare the receipts at New-York with the other ports of the country. For the year ending June 30, 1871, there was received at this port 146,992,411 pounds of coffee, against 217,992,043 pounds received into the whole of the United States. Of tea during the same time 51,364,919 pounds entered into consumption in the whole country, of which New-York received 46,646,013.

If free trade in these articles is established ten bonded warehouses will be released from bond and become ordinary private storehouses, and several others will be affected. It will contract the business of Government bonded stores on the North and East Rivers, in this City and in Brooklyn, about twenty per cent. Below are the names of the bonded store-keepers who store only tea and coffee, and who will be affected by the change: Aymar & Co., Olyphant's Son & Co., Haviland & Aspinwall, Weston & Gray, Philip Livingston, Frothingham & Gerrish, G. W. Lane & Co., and A. A. Low & Bros.

The following Brooklyn bonded warehouse proprietors would give up probably two or three stores: Martin & Fay, (Martin's stores,) C. L. & L. J. Colby, (Harbeck's stores,) and Pierrepont Bros. & Co., (Pierrepont stores.)

COTTON MOVEMENT.

Further Large Sales for Export Business at the Exchange Yesterday.

The Cotton Exchange was much calmer yesterday. The very extensive business reported on Wednesday for shipment was talked of less pointedly. The trade was accepted as a legitimate one, designed to get just so much of the staple out of the market, thus lessening proportionately the supply available here for prompt delivery, and rendering the covering of maturing contracts the more difficult for the short interest.

In addition to the unusually free purchases for shipment mentioned in our last, further sales of 5,000 bales were made for export, late on Wednesday evening, at—as in the instance of the 10,022 bales reported on Wednesday—a price much more favorable to the buyers than the current quotation in the open market would indicate, though the particulars were not disclosed. A peremptory condition of these negotiations was that the cotton should be actually exported, and thus withdrawn from our market. The remarkably heavy freight engagements reported in yesterday's TIMES, for Liverpool, nearly 16,000 bales all told, by sail and steam, represented the full amount of cotton embraced in the negotiations, which were on account of two prominent banking-houses, as the chief local parties to the contracts, as already stated in the TIMES. The aggregate value of the 16,000 bales thus taken from the local stock is about $1,344,000, calculated at the rate of 400 pounds to the bale, and at an average of twenty-one cents, currency, per pound. The regular movement yesterday for early delivery here, as detailed in our commercial department, were comparatively moderate, 3,081 bales for all purposes, opening at an advance of ¼ cent per pound, but closing less firmly. The business reported in contracts for forward delivery, however, was unusually large, and April contracts were quoted up ¼ cent per pound, with later months essentially unchanged, the market closing easier. The aggregate of the sales of future contracts was 20,750 bales, mainly for April, May and June. The particulars are given in our commercial columns.

A very unusual shipment of 12,000 bales was reported from New-Orleans.

The Cotton, like the Produce, Stock and Gold Exchanges, will remain closed today, and business will be practically suspended in wholesale lines down-town.

Ex-Senator Genet Finds His Long-Lost Brother.

From the Albany Journal, March 25.

For some two or three weeks past an advertisement has appeared in the columns of the *Journal*, signed by PETER GENET, asking for information concerning his relatives. The advertisement set forth that he left this city some thirty years since, and proceeding to the Sandwich Islands had finally located at Honolulu. The old longing for home came over him, and recollecting that the *Journal* was published at the time he left the city, he forwarded the advertisement alluded to, in the hope of again being reunited with the members of his family. Chief MALOY noticed the peculiarity of the advertisement, and interesting himself in the matter soon discovered that Ex-Senator GENET, of New-York, was a brother of the long-absent GENET. He wrote informing the Senator of the fact, at the same time detailing the circumstances which led him to think so, and today received a reply from Mr. GENET, stating that PETER GENET was in reality his brother, and also stating that he had written to him.

Court of General Sessions—Sentences—A Lawyer's Arrest.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, CORNELIUS MAHONY was sentenced to the State's Prison for five years, for stealing six tons of pig-iron from the Ramapo Wheel and Foundry Company's dock at Piermont; ELLEN KELLY, for grand larceny, to six months in the Penitentiary; GEO. WILKES, alias John Rome, for forgery in the fourth degree, one year Penitentiary.

As Recorder HACKETT was leaving the bench, at the conclusion of the day's business, Capt. MCCLOSKEY, of the Sessions Squad, created some little excitement by arresting Mr. ALEXANDER H. REAVY, a lawyer, who was in Court, on a charge of forgery. The facts of the case are: A lady named ELIZABETH TAYLOR, in her affidavit, alleges that REAVY was engaged by her as counsel in a matter relating to the sale of a house. REAVY came to her some time ago with a blank paper, and requested her to sign it, which she did, on REAVY saying that he was going to fill in above her autograph the business transaction regarding the house. It now appears that REAVY filled in a deed of property made over to him, and the property has been either sold or mortgaged by him. He was indicted by the Grand Jury and arrested in Court yesterday, bail being fixed at $10,000. An attorney named N. HILL FOWLER became his bondsman, and it is stated other security will be given today.

THE RUN ON ERIE.

Mr. Daniel Drew's Large Sale of Stock—Abatement in the Excitement—Quotations Yesterday.

The most noteworthy incident in the Erie financial war yesterday, on this side of the Atlantic, was the official confirmation of the rumor current on Wednesday that Mr. DANIEL DREW had sold 50,000 shares of Erie at 55, to be delivered within ten months at the seller's option. It is one of the heaviest "short" operations that has occurred in the street for some time. Various persons and banking firms were named as the ones to whom Mr. DREW had sold the stock, but the true position of the case is as follows: On Wednesday afternoon Mr. DREW sold through RUBINS & BIEDERMANN, to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., as agents for BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT, under date of the 29th, 50,000 shares of Erie at 55, seller's option any time within ten months, one day's notice, but without interest. Each party to the contract yesterday deposited $1,000,000 in the United States Trust Company. These particulars came from Mr. DREW, who, late in the afternoon, was in a small room in the back basement of a broker's office in a secluded street. He was quietly at dinner with three or four friends, among whom were the agents of BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT and his own brokers, cheerfully gave the above statement of the transaction. This transaction differs from most short sales, in that both parties put up money in a business-like manner. Mr. DREW, it was said yesterday, had already received an offer of $200,000 for his interest.

A well-known banker said that he thinks, despite Mr. DREW's shrewdness, it is possible the Londoners have got a little ahead of him, inasmuch as BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT have every advantage in being in the Ring, while he is outside. While it was not known at the time, only rumored and suspected, after making the contract with Mr. DREW, the London bankers immediately sold against it in the London stock market, which can now be seen to have been the cause of the break in Erie, on Wednesday afternoon, in our stock market, as the Wall-street prices follow closely the European quotations. The Englishmen having bought in when Erie was twenty-five per cent. lower than it was on Wednesday morning, sold out enough shares to insure themselves against loss, which occasioned the sudden decline. Another story in relation to BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT's movements was to the effect that they have sold out all their Erie stock, and arranged this transaction with Mr. DREW, for the purpose of breaking down the price of Erie.

The Erie dealings were light yesterday, and the transactions were marked by a still further decline, the prices ranging from 56⅞ to 58, and the excitement of Tuesday and Wednesday having almost entirely cooled down. Other stocks than Erie were also irregular and unsettled. The first sale of Erie was at 59, but the next was at 57, after which it gradually reached 58½, and then fell to 57¾. At the Second Board it opened at 57, and went up to 58½. Boston, Hartford and Erie being 9 and 9¼. Closing quotations for Erie were 58¼@58½.

Significance of the Change.

An editorial article in the London *Times* of March 13, runs thus: "The monstrous fabric of fraud erected by what is known as the Erie Ring has collapsed. Had JAMES FISK lived, the catastrophe could not have been long delayed, but his death has undoubtedly quelled the courage of his associates, and given new vigor to the enemy. He was the representative, but not the prime mover, of a scheme which, for audacity and success is unequaled in the history of mercantile dishonesty. The master spirit of the enterprise was Mr. GOULD, who played the part of the respectable business-like partner, while FISK paraded his splendor and his profligacy in the face of a world half shocked and half amused at the spectacle. But neither the craft of the one nor the cynical effrontery of the other was able permanently to defeat the claims of justice. A great deal will be borne in New-York, but for some time past it was evident that the end was at hand. The long-suffering respectable classes were slowly rousing themselves for a revolution. On every side it was declared that things were becoming too bad. The frauds of Erie were only one development of a general corruption and a barefaced tyranny of swindling, which threatened every institution in the State. It is well known that the malversations of the Erie Railroad were in close connection with the plunder of the City. FISK had his friends in the municipality, whose influence on the City Judiciary, and even on the State Legislature, was invaluable to him, and these he rewarded by positions which enabled them to share in the spoils of the railroad.

This alliance, which was long his strength, has at length brought overthrow to those he left behind him. The frauds of the municipality became so enormous and threatened so indefinite an increase that the citizens were forced to action. As the planters of Arkansas or Texas, goaded by the depredations of a gang of horse-stealers, might form themselves into a Vigilance Committee or a band of 'Regulators,' so the citizens of New-York at last leagued themselves against Tammany. Tammany fell, and the movement, once begun, could not end there. The tide of purification is still in full flow. For a long time the British shareholders of the Erie Railroad have been making efforts to obtain that justice which we are accustomed to think would not be refused by the most turbulent Spanish Republic or the most effete Oriental despotism. In the Empire State and its splendid capital they labored in vain. They were told by friendly advisers that their agents might as well go home again, for if they could not come to an understanding with the potentate who ruled Erie, and accept what he chose to give, they would only throw good money after bad. The original assailants of the Ring are, indeed, asserted to have despaired, and seem to have been not unwilling to enter into some sort of compromise with Mr. GOULD; but the spirit of resistance to a most dishonest tyranny, once awakened, was not likely to become dormant, and it has been at last rewarded. The revolution has come, and the Erie Ring has been broken up. * * * This incident has almost a national importance, for there can be no doubt that the audacious practices of the Erie Directors injured the credit of all American securities. It is difficult for foreigners clearly to distinguish between what is sound and unsound in a country so new and changing as the United States, and cautious people might well argue that if other companies were not so profligate as the Erie Company there was nothing in the nature of American institutions, and especially of New-York institutions, to prevent them from becoming so. Indeed, the pictures drawn by New-Yorkers of their Legislature, their Judiciary, and the mercantile doctrines and practices of their citizens, were enough to sober the most sanguine speculator whom a good return for his capital ever attracted. Considering the revelations of the last twelve months, it would be too much to say that the descriptions of public corruption have been overdrawn, yet it must be owned that the critics have been sufficiently outspoken and unsparing. We are apt to consider that Englishmen are of all mankind the most disposed to make confession aloud in the presence of all the world, and it is perfectly true that if a defect, great or small, is to be found in English society it is sure to be trumpeted forth by one of ourselves. This trait of British character the Americans of late years have been disposed to borrow. Their Press has teemed with self-accusations; orators and preachers have assumed that a growing corruption is threatening the country like a gangrene. Whatever the truth of these assertions, they could hardly be contradicted so long as one of the chief enterprises of the country, involving millions of money, was notoriously under the management of a set of swindlers, befriended by a suspected Legislature and a more than suspected Judiciary. The revolution just effected will tend to restore confidence in American enterprise, and thus to make a real addition to the resources of the country. It gives reason to hope that a more conscientious public opinion has been awakened which will awe both legislators and officials into decency."

Michael Hayes to be Tried in the Court of General Sessions.

In the case of MICHAEL HAYES, under indictment for the killing of a man named O'DONNELL, some fifteen years ago, Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE, the prisoner's counsel, appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, and moved that the prisoner be admitted to bail. The difficulty, counsel said, originally arose out of a matter of black-mail, and, after the alleged stabbing, the prisoner voluntarily gave himself up, thus showing that he then had no idea of evading justice, and commending him to the favorable consideration of the Court on a motion to fix bail.

District-Attorney GARVIN moved that the case be sent back to the Court of General Sessions. Judge CARDOZO granted the District-Attorney's motion and sent the case to the Court of General Sessions, without expressing any opinion on the question of bail.

The Produce Exchange Closed Today.

Notice was given at the Produce Exchange yesterday to the effect that: "Conforming to the resolution adopted at a meeting of the members, the Exchange will be closed on Friday, 29th inst."

UNEMPLOYED CLERKS.

Three Hundred Answers to One Advertisement—The London Boarding System Discussed—Hard Times and Low Wages.

The number of unemployed clerks at present in the City is very great, as the backwardness of the season has prevented many employers from increasing their force, and business has not been so brisk as anticipated. The fact of the matter is, that the market is glutted with those who will not condescend to do anything "menial," and book-keepers and salesmen exceed the demand. Yesterday, a TIMES reporter answered an advertisement for a salesman in a shop on the Eighth-avenue, and was permitted by the proprietor to witness the applications, which were very numerous. He said that before the shutters were taken down a crowd of nearly a dozen had collected, each one of whom represented that he possessed the requisite qualifications of first-class salesman, and had held such position either in Europe or this City. The reporter arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and up to that time the proprietor had received sixty-seven applications. Many of these were men with families depending on their exertions, and not a few were either native-born Americans or Europeans who had lived for some time in this country. The greater number, however, were young men who had emigrated during the Winter under the delusion that all they had to do was to ask and be received. The reporter stayed an hour, and during that time eight young men asked to see the proprietor, whose time was entirely engrossed listening to the qualifications claimed. Several asked to be taken on trial, and avowed their readiness to forego salary should they prove unsuitable. It was not a cheerful occupation witnessing the painful endeavors of these unfortunates to induce the proprietor to give them a situation for which only $300 per annum was to be given. Young men, far away from friends and probably families, and in debt, must have felt all the bitterness of disappointment, and rebelled at a fate which condemned them to ask for permission to toil.

A gentleman advertised for a clerk on a salary of $600, last Monday, and yesterday he had, before 5 o'clock, 296 answers; but of course a number of these were already employed, who wished either to make a change, or like the well-bred dog who, seeing preparations being made to kick him down-stairs, walked off himself. The merchant informed the writer that another system must be pursued in regard to clerks in New-York, and that restless young men, fond of changing from one employment to another would soon find it very difficult to get a position, for, as competition becomes greater, more thoroughness in employees will be demanded, hence the reason why young men from Europe are preferred to native-born New-Yorkers is because the English or Irish salesman is obliged to serve an apprenticeship, and what they know they know thoroughly. Salaries, he said, must be reduced, and the same plan adopted by the large London establishments in boarding their clerks must be eventually introduced here, as the employers will then have more control over the moral and physical wants of their employes, whom they can very comfortably board at an expense of only $3 to $4 per week, and give them the same accommodations for which they now pay $6 to $7. The warehouse-barrack system pursued in London for the past twenty years has been proved to work most beneficially, as the young men have no apprehensions in regard to board bills, Mrs. McHash's, not very bountiful table, and the possibility of sharing a room with men who keep irregular hours, and disturb the night's rest of a clerk who has to be at business early in the morning. If this system were adopted here employers would be less apt, at the end of the season, to discharge their surplus hands.

The reporter next proceeded to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was informed by the Secretary, Mr. MCBURNEY, that he was in constant receipt of letters and applications for situations. The demand this year for help was very limited, but that through the exertions of the Employment Committee a goodly number had been found work. The Association has been heavily taxed during the Winter to support many of its own members who have been out of situations. The subject of establishing a sort of depot where young men of good reputation, who find themselves without funds, has been considered, and the probabilities are that such an institution will soon be in existence, the expenses of which will be borne by the Association, as it is far preferable to aid in this way than to give money which might be applied to improper uses.

Notes from Correspondents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a type of a pretty large class in this City and elsewhere, who read the TIMES, I learned that there was a strong, healthy body, with an unimpeached character and twenty years' experience in business, who desired some of your eminently practiced readers to suggest some means not requiring actual "cash," or "available securities," by which he, and probably hundreds more in the same impecunious condition, could earn something. He don't expect to support his family decently, (not at all to his credit,) would take anything that offers; is not afraid of work, and hard work.

Now, Mr. Editor, just send him along, with that other hundred at his back, and we will offer them "honorable" work (and "hard work") on terms that will enable them to support their families, and that "decently." We have already placed several ex-clerks in good "positions," from which they are realizing a regular average of over $100 weekly, and we have room for many more; but the trouble is to find men willing to do "hard work," even when the pay is correspondingly large.

Clerks generally are penny wise and would rather clamor for "places" with small pay and long hours than to undertake duties that call for a little manly pluck and independence.

It is very easy to take our grievances to newspapers and call for help, but it is a libel on the country to pretend that a strong, healthy, educated person cannot find decent support for his family if he is really willing to work for it.

Very respectfully, JAMES SUTTON.

ALDINE OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 28, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do strive to get an answer to the query of "A Clerk out of Place," appearing in your paper this morning. I am almost daily grieved by a like question from young men both willing and able to work. Doubtless New-York is overstocked, but there are places needing men and women, I think I may safely say.

Now, can any one inform the public where, in the wide world, these places lie? Will not some thoroughly practical man, like Mr. A. T. STEWART or Mr. DODGE, consider a subject which ought, it seems to me, to engage the attention of every philanthropist?

I would be pleased to join a society, if such a method should be deemed advisable, for furthering an object of vital interest to thousands, I may say without exaggeration, in the City of New-York.

R. C.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 27, 1872.

MARKET REFORM.

Controller Green's Visit to Essex, Union and the Eighteenth Ward Markets.

The Controller yesterday continued his inspection of the markets by visiting Essex, Union and the Eighteenth Ward Markets. He first visited Essex Market, which was found in a much better condition than any of those previously visited, but the roof is in a very bad condition and leaks in many places. The stalls are well arranged and look clean, and the dealers say that if a new roof is put on, they will feel contented. One of them, Mr. CORNELL, in a short speech, welcomed the Controller and thanked him for the visit. In reply, Mr. GREEN stated that he was only doing his duty, and that he was determined to thoroughly examine the markets and have them repaired as soon as possible. He then alluded to the markets of Europe, Halles Centrales, Paris, and Covent Garden, London, and compared them with the markets in this City. Three hearty cheers for Controller GREEN were given by the market men as the party were driven off.

Union Market was found in a very good condition, and no complaints were made by the dealers. What alterations and improvements have been made were done at the expense of the dealers.

The Eighteenth Ward Market, at the corner of Avenue C and Sixteenth-street, was next visited. It was one of the notorious jobs performed by the "Ring" and its friends. It is made of brick, and is a magnificent structure. The roof is in three spans, each having a row of windows at the top, from one end to the other. The land on which it stands extends from Sixteenth-street to Seventeenth-street, and from Avenue C to the river, a distance of about 1,000 feet. The market extends about half the distance, and the other portion is occupied by the Dock Commissioners as a stone-yard, a corrugated iron building having been erected on a part of it for the manufacture of the artificial stone used by the Department. The market is capable of containing over 300 stalls, but there are only ten or twelve occupied at present, except on Saturday, when a few more dealers come in for that day only. It is badly located, having on one side the Manhattan Company's Gas-works, and on the other a dumping-ground for night soil and other filth made up by Contractor BROWN's men. Some of the dealers think that during this year the stalls will be taken up, but that is a matter of doubt. What will be done with the market, now it is built and ready for use, is a grave question, and it is hoped that the residents of the immediate neighborhood will either take stalls or favor the market with their custom. After inspecting the market, the party returned to the new Court-house.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—No cases for argument on the calendar. Court adjourned to March 27. Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95, 14, 23, 118 and 101.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned to Saturday, March 30.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned to Monday, April 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II. and III.—Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1. John Mannigan and Robert Parkinson, manslaughter; 2. Martin Meehan, burglary; 3. Isaac Wilson, assault and battery; 4. Wm. Mooney, felonious assault and battery; 5. Alex. Norman, grand larceny; 6. Frederick Ehle, grand larceny; 7. Francis Lynch and Wm. Robinson, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Beckett et al. *vs.* Downing et al.; motion granted on payment of the taxable costs and $10 and costs of this motion.

Cowan *vs.* White; proof of service of summons and default needed.

Annie Chisam *vs.* George W. Chisam; judgment direction granted on report of referee.

Joseph O'Donnell *vs.* Michael Connell; referee ordered back to referee.

Chas. C. Barr *vs.* Wm. Arrowsmith, &c.; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Gumpel *vs.* Newby; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Compton *vs.* Leland; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs.

In re Wm. H. Hays, &c.; order granted.

The People, &c., *vs.* Andrews, &c.; order granted.

John F. Allen *vs.* First National Bank of Richmond et al.; demurrer overruled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 28.

By Judge Robinson.

Gilpin *vs.* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; motion denied with $10 costs.

Schultz *vs.* Weston; motion to set aside inquest denied, and stay vacated, with $10 costs.

Schneider *vs.* Pinckney; motion for commitment for contempt denied, without costs.

Hobart *vs.* Lockwood; (see draft of order with Clerk.)

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—MARCH 28.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Elizabeth F. Martin *vs.* Arthur Terry; order granted.

Marcella Rogers *vs.* Charles Rogers; order granted.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company *vs.* James Crowan; motion for reference granted.

George Carpenter *vs.* Frederick Engelshafter; order that 9th as to second cause of action shall state character of services more particularly.

Bessie Nash *vs.* James A. Pegg; order for grant.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 147.—*Mowry vs. Whitney.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—The bill in this cause was filed to obtain an injunction against Whitney to restrain a proceeding presented in the Circuit Court for Ohio against Mowry, for an alleged infringement of a patent granted to Whitney in 1848, for a "process for prolonging the time of cooling in connection with annealing cast-iron railroad car-wheels." The bill recites that the extension of Whitney's patent, granted in 1860, is void, because procured by means of fraud and deceit practiced by the Commissioner of Patents, in that the profits of the patented article alleged that fraud cannot be used in the defense to the suit in Ohio, because that question has been decided against the patentee in a suit in Massachusetts, and because the profits of the article used in Ohio is not a proper measure for the amount of damages, and that it was not used on the trial, because it was not known until the trial that such fraud was used in procuring the extension, having been ascertained from the testimony given on the trial. The bill prays for an order on the said Ohio suit, certainly, were Judge BLATCHFORD in the decision, this Court can give no attention to such an arrangement. A person who is to hold the estate under such a private trust is not a proper person to be appointed assignee. The assignment in this case in that respect, and will therefore order it to be set aside. The assignee must give security for the faithful performance of his duties, in such sum as the Court may hereafter direct, and must report to the Court from time to time, as directed by any order of the Court. Under this agreement the assignee is to pay all the creditors of the bankrupt estate, and the assignee is to receive a consideration for voting in favor of the resolution. Each has already received from the assignee a dividend of sixteen per cent. By an agreement dated the 20th of March, the persons named as trustees, as soon as three-fourths of the creditors shall have signed the agreement, to deposit in the hands of the assignee enough money to pay to each other trustee ten per cent, more, and such payment is to operate as an assignment of the claims of the signers to such person as the trustee shall name. By a contemporaneous agreement between the trustees, the assignee accepts certain real estate conveyed by the sons of the bankrupts and the wife of one of them to a person named by the trustees is to be sold, and the proceeds and other moneys are to be paid to the trustees. The claims of the signers are to remain as security to them for the moneys advanced by him until the sums and the sum of $12,500, as a compensation for his services as trustee, shall be reimbursed to him, and after the twenty per cent. is declared and paid the agreement and trust are to be settled. The Register has reported that the assignee has complied with all the requirements of the statute. After ignoring sections 29 and 30 of the Bankrupt act, the Register says that the only thing certainly were Judge BLATCHFORD in the decision, this Court can give no attention to such an arrangement. A person who is to hold the estate under such a private trust is not a proper person to be appointed assignee. The assignment in this case in that respect, and will therefore order it to be set aside. The assignee must give security for the faithful performance of his duties, in such sum as the Court may hereafter direct, and must report to the Court from time to time, as directed by any order of the Court. Under this agreement the assignee is to pay all the creditors of the bankrupt estate, and the assignee is to receive a consideration for voting in favor of the resolution. Each has already received from the assignee a dividend of sixteen per cent. By an agreement dated the 20th of March, the persons named as trustees, as soon as three-fourths of the creditors shall have signed the agreement, to deposit in the hands of the assignee enough money to pay to each other trustee ten per cent.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—As You Like It.—Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsky Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—La Belle Sauvage.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Frou-Frou.—Mr. James Lewis and Miss Agnes Ethel.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Lalla Rookh.—Mr. J. H. Stuckey, Miss Edith Challis.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Marriage.—Mr. Mackay and Miss Griswold.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performances.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities.—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Illustrated Lectures by Prof. Richards.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum.....4
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year.....5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The Weekly Times, per annum.....2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year.....8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year.....50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....2
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to other of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 206 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings in each State than any other New-York journal. The letters and dispatches we received from New-Hampshire, and those which we are receiving from Connecticut, afford an example of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Our only desire is to place before the public the latest and fullest information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

It has been one of the few sources of comfort left to the Democrats to count over on the fingers of one hand the "doubtful" States that they might hope to carry against Gen. GRANT. Among these, Alabama, North and South Carolina, and Florida, were always included. We publish, this morning, some extracts of letters received at the Republican National Committee's rooms at Washington, which throw light on the prospects of the Republican Party in those States, as well as in several others. The letters come from persons who can be depended on. It will be noticed that they display a strong feeling for Gen. GRANT's renomination.

Our readers do not need to be informed that all the indications from Connecticut are most promising. The fight made by the Republicans is gallant and sincere. The platform, as we have repeatedly pointed out, is a clear statement of the facts on record concerning the conduct of national politics of the Republican Party, which fairly entitle it to renewed expressions of confidence. In addition to this, the State ticket is a strong one, and the State administration is remarkably able and honest one. To this double strength, the Democrats can oppose nothing but a weak subterfuge, which was early discovered, and is generally repudiated.

No sensible man can afford to ignore the records of the Democratic and Republican Parties in those matters which most affect the daily interests of the citizen. The Republican Party has reduced taxation, collected the revenues honestly, paid a large portion of the debt, and made the public credit absolutely unquestioned. The Democratic Party in the State where it was strongest produced Tammany. What more need be said?

So many Washington correspondents are just now engaged in manufacturing political news to the interest of this and that candidate for the Vice-Presidency, that it is not for his query of misrepresentations. It may be as well, therefore, to say that it is not true, that any Southern States have instructed their delegations to vote against his renomination. Indiana, Maine, Oregon, and the District of Columbia have pronounced for him; while in that remarkable popular vote in Lancaster, Penn., where HORACE GREELEY had 318 votes and President GRANT 4,033 for Presidential nomination, Mr. COLFAX received 3,608 for the second place on the ticket.

Of the character of the amendments to the charter agreed to by the Senate, yesterday, we have repeatedly expressed our opinion. The people are to be congratulated on the fact that the essential features of the charter remain unimpaired. The entire measure is of the nature of an experiment, and it will rest with the people of New-York to show that it can be satisfactorily worked. It is to be hoped that the time during which the charter will be finally considered in the Assembly and reflected over by the Governor will be as brief as possible.

Yesterday evening the Reform Associations of the Sixth Senatorial District spoke out in no uncertain tone in support of the Seventy's Charter. Let the other Senate Districts follow suit. We have now barely four weeks to prepare for the election, and the public sentiment cannot be too thoroughly aroused on the great questions of Municipal Reform. The criticisms made at last night's mass-meeting on the amendments to the charter, introduced by the Senate, were in the main perfectly just.

The Unnatural Alliance.

That heterogeneous gathering which is to take place at Cincinnati is rapidly becoming more and more ridiculous. Every man who had applied for office and failed to get it, or who had a grievance of any kind rankling in his mind, was to repair to the new cave of Adullam (as Mr. BAGEOT once christened a similar faction,) and there seek to obtain redress. The Free-traders and Protectionists were to be harnessed together in one team. Mr. GREELEY was to sit on the same bench with the man whom he has for years accused of being bribed with "British gold." What possible good, people asked, could come of such a discordant coalition? Who but visionaries and doctrinaires could have looked for any practical result from it?

The Democrats thought they might possibly snatch some small advantage from the supposed split in the Republican Party. While two factions were wrangling over an oyster, they proposed to allot to each contestant a shell, and swallow the oyster themselves. But they find that SCHURZ, GREELEY, GRATZ BROWN & Co. have no such power as they supposed. They would have entered into any combination which promised to restore their shattered fortunes. Neither faction had any scruples on the score of principle. Both the *World*, as a Democratic organ, and Messrs. GREELEY and SCHURZ, as professed Republicans, eagerly announced their willingness to abandon their former political creeds for the sake of thereby defeating Gen. GRANT. "The next President can be nominated at Cincinnati," was the daily cry of the Democratic press. Nothing could be clearer than the way in which the truth of this assertion was demonstrated. The Democratic Party could poll so many votes: Messrs. GREELEY and SCHURZ could carry with them so many more, and a large minority of the Republican Party, believing implicitly in the doctrines and teachings of the *World*, would express, by so many votes more, its deep detestation of the present Administration. The sum total of these combined votes would amount to an immense popular majority for the Cincinnati candidate, and would totally overthrow the effete Republican Party. The political future thus seemed peculiarly promising to the *World* and its ally, the *Tribune*. Mr. GREELEY already saw himself in the White House, dispensing patronage and copies of his inestimable work on agriculture to his Democratic supporters; and the *World* was ready to discuss, with a modest reticence as to names, the question, Who is best fitted to represent the new Administration at the Court of St. James?

The New-Hampshire election cruelly dissipated these hopes. The Democrats labored zealously to induce the scorehead Republicans of that State to display their immense political power. The sneers of SCHURZ and the slanders of TAUMBULL were circulated broadcast as the best kind of Democratic documents. The *World* confidently anticipated that the friends of Gen. GRANT would sustain a defeat, and that the strength of the hungry Republicans would be conclusively demonstrated. The result showed that while the Democrats came to the polls in about their usual force, their supposed allies had no existence. There was absolutely no defection from the Republican ranks, and no trace of that large Republican minority, which was to have followed the lead of GREELEY and his colleagues into the Democratic camp, could be found.

Taught by the lesson of New-Hampshire, and the subsequent developments of the campaign in Connecticut, the *World* has suddenly changed its ground. In its estimation, the "scorehead" Republicans are now utterly worthless as allies. In Connecticut, it asserts that they have done nothing and can do nothing, and that it is no longer worth while to look for any aid from them in the Presidential election next Fall. "If JEWELL is defeated," said the *World* yesterday, "it will be by no help of theirs; it will be an unaided Democratic victory." They have neglected that tide in the affairs of men which leads on to fortune, and the residue of their voyage will be hardly worth the attention of sensible men." The once hopeful supporter of the "reserve policy" then adds that "the Cincinnati Convention will be of no more consequence to the Chicago Convention, was in 1868," and vows, sensible Democrats to pay no more attention to Greeleyism and Schurzism, but to nominate candidates of their own.

The Cincinnati scheme is thus left to GRATZ BROWN, GREELEY, and SCHURZ. The Quixotic expeditions have heretofore derived their sole importance from the support given to them by the Democrats. Now that they are repudiated by a Democratic paper, which has hitherto been the firmest supporter of the proposed coalition, and that their faction ally has asserted that they are powerless, and that their pretensions are unworthy of serious attention, we shall hear no more of the great results to be accomplished by them. They may persist in holding their Convention, and in nominating a ticket, but it will have no supporters. The Democrats will prefer to be beaten under their own banner, rather than under the privateering flag of GREELEY and SCHURZ. The latter will have to remain satisfied with the laurels he has won in his effort to embroil this country with Germany, and Mr. GREELEY will once more learn the folly of bidding for Democratic votes by the sacrifice of consistency and honor.

Mr. Sumner as a Witness.

Mr. SUMNER is hard to please. He professes to have unearthed a scandal he asks for a committee of investigation; gets it; and then, at first refuses to appear before it, and at last, appearing as reluctantly as a tooth at the solicitation of the dentist's forceps, instead of telling the Committee all that he knows about the subject of their inquiry—which seems not to have been so much that it would have taken a great deal of his time or given him a great deal of trouble—he abandons himself to a fit of protesting, disputing, denying, and refusing. The Committee, it seems, was not composed according to Mr. SUMNER's notions of propriety; and what those notions are appear pretty clearly to be that every member of a committee upon a subject that Mr. SUMNER brings up should think upon that subject exactly as Mr. SUMNER does. And not only so think, but so feel, upon it. And yet again that he should have so thought and felt from the very beginning. If Mr. SUMNER is much interested in "the thing," why every man on the Committee, particularly the chairman, who may have the privilege of asking Mr. SUMNER some questions about "the thing," must have gone heart and soul for "the thing" from the very first time that Mr. SUMNER said a word about "the thing," otherwise Mr. SUMNER will think it not at all the thing. What would the Senator from Massachusetts have? A Committee, so-called, because it was committed from the beginning to report in one way, and that way the one that he should dictate? So it would seem. The majority of this Committee was composed, according to usage, of gentlemen who had voted for its passage. True, some of them had at first not believed that it was necessary to make an ado about an alleged wrong to Germany of which Germany herself had not complained. But they changed their views. The eloquence of SUMNER and of SCHURZ converted them; and as far as parliamentary etiquette goes, they ranked as supporters of the resolution or "the thing."

Mr. SUMNER's long-written protest and his subsequent refusal to answer questions afford a curious commentary on the homilies recently preached about the duties of witnesses. Surely if ever there was a case of a man being bound to produce evidence sustaining his charges, SUMNER stood in that position. He is called before a committee of the body of which he is a member, the body of the highest authority in the land, except, perhaps, one, and he refuses point blank to give information upon the subject which he has been mainly instrumental in bringing before Congress and the country. Being asked if he made inquiry upon the subject of this sale of public arms in the proper quarters—the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War—he throws himself upon his insulted dignity, and replies: "I must protest against the inquiry as to my duty as a Senator." Now, Mr. SUMNER was not in the position of an accused person before a legal tribunal, or in a preliminary investigation; a position which required him to be cautious lest he should injure himself by his own admission. He was there as one Senator called before a body of his fellow Senators to help them to arrive at the truth about an unpleasant matter which he was one of the first to stir up. Whatever the truth and whatever the consequences, his voice should have been first heard; he should have been readiest to do all that could be done to settle this miserable business, without quibble or prevarication, upon its own merits.

But, instead of helping the inquiry that he had set on foot, he turns upon the Committee with such replies as these: "As a Senator I must decline to answer;" "I decline to answer improper questions;" "I decline to answer, as my correspondent asked me not to tell," and to a fellow-Senator, "You should have searched your own conscience"—a very presumptuous and offensive way of treating a man whose official position is exactly equal to his own.

We should like to ask some of those critics who have been so ferocious about the reserve of an editor before investigating committees, as to his sources of information, what they think of this refusal of a public officer, a legislator, to reveal to the body of which he is one, the sources of information which he received in his official capacity? Has a Senator a right to receive such information and act upon it, and when his own action has made it necessary to the success of the inquiry that the sources of his information should be known, refuse to make them known? It would seem that in that case legislative committees of investigation were very powerless and very useless bodies. But without dwelling this question, we ask another: If such is the duty and the privilege of a member of Congress before a committee of his own House, what is the position of an editor, in that respect, and where is the line to mark the observation of the freedom of the Press and the professional confidences of journalism? Be this as it may, Mr. SUMNER now stands in the position of a man who is doing all in his power to thwart the very inquiry which he set on foot, and he cannot complain of a sharp inquiry as to his motive for such action.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the People.

It seems highly probable that the Assembly Committee on Railroads will report favorably Mr. WHITBECK's bill, compelling the Central, Hudson River and New-Haven Railroad Companies to restore to the people of New-York the use of Fourth-avenue, above Forty-fifth-street. If Commodore VANDERBILT's case is no stronger than his journalistic advocates have been able to make out, it must be very weak indeed. It appears that it is exceedingly wicked to hint that Messrs. CRAVEN and CAMPBELL have, in their report of Feb. 23, paid rather more attention to the interests of the railroad companies than to the interests of the public. We have already pointed out that Messrs. CRAVEN and CAMPBELL criticise Mr. PRAGUE's plan in a somewhat captious spirit. The plan prescribed by Mr. WHITBECK's bill is still more thorough than that of Mr. PRAGUE, for whereas the latter proposes to sink the area between Forty-second and Forty-eighth streets to the depth of eight feet, the bill before the Legislature makes imperative a depth of fifteen feet below the existing level. The objections to Mr. PRAGUE's plan, urged by Messrs. CRAVEN and CAMPBELL, would, naturally, be still stronger as against the plan embodied in Mr. WHITBECK's bill. These objections are, briefly, that it would be a great hardship to subject an average of thirty thousand passengers a day, to the discomfort of being shut up in a tunnel for nearly three miles continuously; that while the ground around the present depot was being sunk, it would be necessary to construct a temporary depot; and that it would be "difficult" to secure the safety of the present building while the excavations were being made. In short, Messrs. CRAVEN & CAMPBELL conclude that the carrying out of such a plan "would be attended by more derangement of operations, cost, and danger than the circumstances seem to demand."

Everything depends, as will be perceived, on the interpretation placed upon the "circumstances" of the case. The question does not lie between Fourth-avenue property-owners or up-town associations and Commodore VANDERBILT. It is between the present and prospective interests of the community at large, and the selfish and short-sighted policy of a greedy corporation. If Fourth-avenue is to be surrendered, in perpetuity, to the occupation of a railroad company, adjoining real estate to the value of millions will be permanently depreciated, and the burden of taxation thrown upon the shoulders of the general body of tax-payers will be proportionally greater. As we have already remarked, Commodore VANDERBILT's plan converts some forty cross-town streets into blind alleys; it proposes to connect a large section of Madison and Lexington avennes by under-ground arches, admirably contrived to be the haunt of thieves and vagrants and the scene of frequent violence; it depresses the track without arching it over, and would thus cause three miles of Fourth-avenue to be avoided as a place of residence and shunned as an artery of traffic. And all this to relieve some 30,000 people from the daily inconveniences of traveling in a tunnel! For this, it will be observed, is the only argument worthy of a moment's attention. All the rest relates to expense, which the Railroad Companies are perfectly able, and perfectly entitled, after their long enjoyment of a most valuable franchise, to bear.

The opponents of Mr. WHITBECK's bill profess that Commodore VANDERBILT's plan is satisfactory to everybody save a few discontented property-owners. This is simply untrue. The associations which have undertaken the practical management of this matter are now perfectly united in their support of the scheme before the Legislature. From the traveling public, who are supposed to be menaced by the provisions of the bill, we have heard, however, loud and repeated complaints from this same section of the community about the execrable management of the Fourth-avenue street-cars. To hang on by a strap for three-quarters of an hour and upwards, in a painfully-crowded street-car, is a more tangible grievance, besides being infinitely more unwholesome, than to be compelled to spend a quarter of an hour in passing through a tunnel. If Commodore VANDERBILT could induce a respectable quota of his commutators to lodge a protest against the contemplated sinking of the railroad track, it would help his case much more effectually than all the loose assertions of his newspaper advocates. The public of New-York would be very glad to have the chance of riding from the City Hall to the Central Depot in just such a tunnel as this dreadful bogey conjured up by Messrs. CRAVEN & CAMPBELL. It is rather late in the day to pretend that it would be an unbearable hardship to carry them underground a little further.

Good Friday.

While it may be true that the age in running to science diverges from faith, it is likewise true that superstition sometimes gains the attesting evidence of facts, in a way to shake even the most skeptical. It is no wonder that Christianity should long regard the day as accursed that witnessed the crucifixion of the Saviour; or that all Fridays should, in time, share the odium incurred by a particular one. Yet, of course, as the centuries roll on, the prejudice, if not eradicated, loses the superstitious feeling that was once attached to it, and the enlightened, at least, think the day no more unlucky than any other. At the same time, hosts of worthy people cling to the belief that not Good Friday alone, but all Fridays, are ruled by malignant stars, and that no enterprise begun on that day can prosper. In the flow of the years, some General fights a battle, assuming the aggressive on Friday. He is repulsed with dreadful slaughter, and numbers of the surviving soldiers go about saying, "I told you so." We may suspect that the superstition helped to bring about the disaster, and that fate had less to do with it than a foregone conclusion among the troops; still, the relative stress of this element remains a matter of conjecture. So in the case of the shipbuilder which is so often told—he who determined to explode an idle fancy in the most unanswerable way; and who therefore began to build a ship on a Friday, and launched her on Friday, and named her the *Friday*, and sought out for her a Captain whose name was Friday, and caused her to sail on her first voyage on Friday. The ship, as the story goes, was never heard of more; and, whatever the real facts, the forecastle has a "yarn" the freshness and credit of which will never fade. Matters like these are obscured by clouds of doubt, doubt as to fact and as to inference. But the case is otherwise when a whole nation is plunged into horror and mourning, and the world stands aghast at the assassination on Good Friday of a martyred President.

If Mr. BUCKLE, or some other philosophic statistician, had gone into this subject, we do not doubt that he could show that more accidents, disasters, and failures occur on Friday than on any other day. The mere fact, that so considerable a portion of mankind have looked for such things on that day, is quite enough to warrant the supposition that the average on Fridays would certainly be raised. One practical difficulty, notwithstanding, presents itself which may be briefly conveyed by the homely adage that what is one man's meat is another man's poison. For example, on a beautiful Friday morning, in one of the Sandwich Islands, there was once a sumptuous feast of baked missionaries. Now, for the wretched missionaries, this event quite carried out the traditional ill repute of the day. Humanly speaking, hardly anything could happen to a missionary more unpleasant than to be baked and eaten; and SYDNEY SMITH's consolatory suggestion to his friend, a clergyman going to New-Zealand, that, if the savages ate him, he hoped he would disagree with them, amuses only those who have no such opportunities. But to those who ate the missionaries the affair was quite different. It was a red-letter day to them, always to be looked back at with sighs of pleasure and smacks of gustatory satisfaction. The like holds with regard to battles. If one side loses, the other wins. If a fortune is wrested from one speculator by a twenty per cent. rise or fall in Erie, it drops into the pocket of another. And thus, except with crimes and casualties that are unmitigated misfortunes, even the much-abused Friday may illustrate in its way the doctrine of compensation.

The memorable anniversary of Good Friday witnesses this year, and is in a manner the turning point of other exemplifications of that doctrine. A definitive overthrow of the most powerful and scandalous instances of municipal and corporative dishonesty known to the community, marks, we trust, the beginning of a better era in our political and social life. With a national debt reduced by hundreds of millions, the country is entering on the Spring trade of 1872 with prospects almost unparalleled for activity and profit. And finally, no light thing to many whose health and spirits are keenly sensitive to weather changes, the March that "came in like a lion," is in truth "going out like a lamb," the long and bitter period of storms gives token of breaking at last, and we may hope that

"Winter's rains and ruins are over,
And all the season of snows and sins."

Great Britain and the New Dominion.

Apropos of Canadian independence, Lord LISGAR, the Governor-General, is said to have recently expressed surprise that the public men of Canada have not the sagacity to comprehend the desire and intention of England regarding that province. This may be classed among the semi-official intimations so frequently given through isolated members of Parliament, under-secretaries, and certain English journals, that Canadian connection is a matter of no consequence to Great Britain. It is clear that the Canadians are expected to divine, by some intuitive process, the meaning of those ambiguous expressions in which Englishmen endeavor to convey the sense of weariness with which the connection oppresses them. But this undefined language, we might almost say diplomatic obscurity, embarrassed the best Canadian minds, and one of the ablest public men in the provinces not long ago complained of it in an address which created no slight sensation in the Canadian capital.

British statesmen have undoubtedly come to the conclusion that their overgrown offspring should by this time be able to walk alone, but they look in vain for signs of a disposition to take the first step. The public sentiment of Canada is an enigma to them. They cannot understand why four millions of their race should not, in this enlightened day, desire independence, while almost a century ago, less than three millions of people of the same blood, asserted their freedom in a protracted and sanguinary struggle. They have, besides, not forgotten that in 1848 a strong annexation current was discovered in colonial opinion, and although it was immediately checked by a hot blast of that exuberant and unreasoning loyalty of which a good specimen was exhibited recently in the British House of Commons, they apprehend it may still exist as an under-current. It can hardly be expected, then, in the absence of an expressed desire for independence, that the English Government will plainly tell the Canadians to go, while by any possibility they may take the road to the United States. Canada, as a British colony, is a fact far more gratifying to them than Canada as half a dozen States in the American Union would be; while Canada, an independent sovereignty, would be something admirable to behold as a monument to British magnanimity and a reflector of British glory.

This may or may not be the explanation of the vagueness in these invitations to be free, but it is obvious that the Dominion and the mother country are at cross-purposes. The former misinterprets all the hints of the latter, and persists in manifesting the most *bouillante* loyalty on the slightest provocation. We shall not analyze this sentiment here, although we may perhaps be pardoned for questioning its honesty, when we find it exhibited quite as demonstratively, in public, by the French population, who, in private, are well known to cherish other feelings. Our purpose now is to suggest to those interested a simple and direct mode of release from their embarrassment. All that will be required in carrying it out is frankness on both sides.

Let Great Britain submit the two conditions to a vote of the adult male population of Canada. "Yes" to mean independence, and "No" continuance of the colonial condition, and no change to follow unless two-thirds of all the votes cast shall be in the affirmative. Such a proceeding, under the sanction of an act of the Imperial Parliament, would place the Canadians in a position to choose freely, while the "dark sayings" of semi-officials only make them feel that their loyalty is suspected.

Market Reform.

New-York enjoys the proud pre-eminence of having the dirtiest streets of any city in the world, save, perhaps, those oriental ones in which the dogs are the chief scavengers. It has the additional distinction of having the filthiest, dingiest, most tumble-down structures for public markets which can be found in any part of the world whatever. The proper reform for some of our down-town markets would be to reform them out of existence. Take, for example, the two visited by Controller GREEN, on Wednesday. Let it be conceded that a public market adjoining the Brooklyn ferries is a public necessity. It by no means follows that it can be of the slightest use to anybody to have two of them in such close juxtaposition as Fulton and Catharine Markets. The former sprawls, in all its unwieldy and unsightly bulk, over an entire block. The rotten wooden arcade which surrounds its three sides contracts the pavement with its oyster-booths and fruit-stalls, and reduces part of the main highway between two great cities to a perpetual reservoir of evil odors, and a daily scene of jostling, crowding and general obstruction. All the business transacted within the limits of this filthy wooden shed, with its leaky roof and tottering chimneys, together with the very slender traffic which finds a home in the companion edifice known as Catharine Market, could be very easily accommodated in a building occupying but half the space covered by the congregation of shanties which disfigure the East River end of Fulton-street. That only less disreputable array of sheds composing Washington Market, which is to be found at the North River end of the same street, is also urgently in need of a reform which shall contract its ground area, while enlarging its accommodation. The Washington market men are fully aroused to the necessity of making the building which shelters their trade really worthy of the City. They only await the opportunity of putting up, at their own expense, such a structure as would prevent New-Yorkers being struck dumb at the splendid appointments of the Halles Centrales, or at the wonderful completeness of the plan of the Newgate Meat Market. This opportunity the City cannot too quickly afford them.

In regard to Fulton and Catharine markets, speedy demolition is the only improvement of which they are susceptible. An open public square is very urgently needed on the site of both, and even were a new market to be erected opposite Fulton Ferry it need not be of such dimensions as to deprive the enormous traffic at this point of the great relief which would be afforded by the removal of the present cumbrous and rotten edifice. Fulton and Catharine Markets have certainly cost the City more money for inspection and maintenance than the City has ever got out of them. We fail to see that the general body of New-York tax-payers are under the slightest obligation to spend money to support a public market for the very problematical benefit of the people of Brooklyn. If there is trade enough to warrant the maintenance of a public market at or near this point, then it will pay private enterprise to erect it. The fish-market opposite has been so erected, and it is generally admitted that, internally, at least, it is a credit to the City. Let a certain portion of the space presently occupied by Fulton Market be leased to anybody who will engage to erect a public market suited to the present and prospective wants of the locality. If nobody will take the risk, it is the best proof we can have that no such market accommodation is required. In any case, a Reform Administration will hardly be able to evade the very obvious necessity of abolishing the wretched series of sheds known as Fulton and Catharine Markets.

MINOR TOPICS.

Street-contractor BROWN testified, yesterday, before the Assembly Committee on Public Health, that he "assumed" that the streets of New-York were cleaned, though he never took the trouble to verify the statement by personal observation. BROWN said that he spends most of his time in his office, but wanted the Committee to take his word for it that his contract was faithfully executed. It is to be hoped that the Committee will do nothing of the kind. BROWN, under a Tammany régime, was bad enough; under a Reform administration his gross and persistent fraud upon the public would be a patent anomaly. The hot weather is coming on apace now, and a deliverance from BROWN and his contract ought to be equivalent to a good many lives saved during the Summer.

Judge BARNARD yesterday wound up his defense by submitting a general protest, in the best style of that pure patriot and able advocate "HUCK" ANDREWS, against the iniquities by the Committee or hearsay evidence, which he claimed was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. This late-born tenderness of the representative Democrat of the Bench for the Constitution of the United States is delightful, but its direction is very vague. In fact, unless Judge BARNARD regards himself as undergoing a criminal prosecution, the Constitution fails to apply at all. It certainly never was intended to hamper the people of the States, through their representatives, in getting rid of corrupt or otherwise unfit Judges.

A number of engineers are now in consultation in Philadelphia with a view to promoting the production of a really good pavement for streets and roadways. The Central Park Commission has deputed Mr. KELLOGG; the Prospect Park Commission, Mr. CULYER; the National Government send Mr. MULLET, two members of the Washington Board of Works, and representatives of the Buffalo, and, we believe, Chicago Park Commissions are represented. The main intent is to fix upon certain general conditions to be imposed on all manufacturers of pavement, with a view to the value of experiments in the various cities. Thus far, we seem to have been on the verge of discovery of great improvements, which by some apparently slight mischance have escaped us. Of every kind of pavement the specimens have differed widely. Thus, while miles of asphalt pavement have been torn up and carted off in disgust from our streets, there is a little section in Prospect Park of a few hundred feet, which has stood the wear of the Park driving, and very heavy and constant carting beside. Similar differences could be pointed out in wooden pavement, and the composition of a uniformly good pavement remains a secret.

What are the local "scorehead" Republicans, the free-traders, the Democrats and all the motley elements of the Anti-Administration party thinking about? They really ought not to have allowed the "liberal" movement to incur the humiliation which it suffered last night. Can it be possible that Republicanism according to SCHURZ, TRUMBULL, GREELEY & Co., can only attract from curiosity or attachment a New-York audience of thirteen? There must have been a horrible mistake somewhere. Perhaps somebody was seen to enter No. 535 Bowery with incipient symptoms of small-pox; perhaps a baker's dozen has a mystic significance in the new movement; perhaps HORACE GREELEY was expected to lecture on political economy. Anyhow the "movement" was still-born, and we shall now have a general chorus of assurance that it never meant anything.

The great Prussian Generals have been receiving their *douceurs* for war services. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, Count MOLTKE, and Gen. VON ROON and MANTEUFFEL got $240,000 each; five others $120,000, and five more $75,000. Frugal Prussia thinks this rather too much of a good thing, but compared with the gold showered upon MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON, it is the merest trifling. The places and pensions alone of the former and his wife amounted to $315,000 a year, and this did not include divers grants and allowances for building Blenheim. WELLINGTON received grants to the amount of $6,500,000, and held appointments and pensions equal to at least $60,000 a year besides. Very few merchants have found business so paying a trade as these great Generals found war.

An Indian correspondent writes that previous to his assassination Lord MAYO well appreciated the risks he ran. He spoke of danger as inseparable from his office, and used to say that he was, as all events, as safe in India as when Chief Secretary of Ireland, where he was accustomed to receive hundreds of threatening letters. When hooted at Simla to carry at least a heavy walking-stick—with which, being a very powerful man, he might have proved a dangerous antagonist—he said that it would be but of little use if a man had resolved to kill him. A meeting was to take place in Ireland on the 16th, presided over by the Duke of LEINSTER, a political opponent, with the view of raising a national testimonial to the ill-fated Viceroy. His widow has left India.

The town of Stendal, in Prussian Saxony, has lately conferred its freedom upon Prince BISMARCK. The circumstance is rendered noteworthy from the fact, stated by a Berlin journal, that five hundred years ago—Prussian politeness run a long way back—the Prince's ancestors were driven from Stendal on account of the indignation roused against the head of the house for presuming to found a school without placing it under the control of the ecclesiastical authorities. The recent act of the Prussian Chambers, depriving places of education of priestly inspection, has lent force to the legend.

Meeting of the New-York Yacht Club.

The New-York Yacht Club held a meeting last evening, Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., in the chair. About twenty yachts were represented. The Committee on Measurements and Allowances presented a report containing resolutions abolishing the present system of measurement and time allowances, recommending that each yacht be measured by its cubic contents, that the number of cubic feet so obtained be applied to such tables of time allowances, taken from those now in use as will result in an allowance by the largest schooners, the *Dauntless* and the *Sappho*, to the smallest, the *Fawn* and the *Era*, of about twenty minutes in a race of five hours, and authorizing the Committee to regulate the application of the tables of time allowances to the measurements," adopted.

The resolutions recommended were adopted.

Mr. ALFRED W. CRAVEN sent in his resignation as Measurer, and Mr. A. C. SMITH was appointed acting measurer.

The old grade of Fleet Surgeon was restored, and Dr. DOWNER elected to the position. The time for the annual regatta was fixed for the third Thursday in June, instead of the second. It was ordered that a full history of all regattas held under the auspices of the Club, be compiled and published. The ocean race for the Bennett Challenge Cup was set down for the third Thursday in July.

Personal.

Judge A. E. Suffern, of Haverstraw; Judge E. H. Williams, of Iowa; Col. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; Ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill, and Hon. J. R. Grinnell, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman John Scudder, of Washington; Congressman W. Williams, of Buffalo, and Col. George Rice, of Watertown, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Admiral Tucker, of the Peruvian Navy, and Capt. Mirehouse, of the steam-ship *Oder* of London, are at the New York Hotel. Judge R. Paterson, of Texas, and Hon. Samuel R. Sacket, of Cleveland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. C. G. COLLINS, of West Troy; Col. Thomas E. Smith, of Connecticut, and Capt. R. J. Geary, of West Troy, are at Earle's Hotel. Gen. C. Upton, of West Point, is at the Gleuham Hotel. Congressman W. E. Smith, of Vermont, is at the Everett House. Hon. George P. Fox, of Providence, and Hon. A. W. Randall, of Elmira, Hon. E. R. Alley, of Massachusetts, and Chief Engineer Clark Fisher, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House. Ex-Gov. Marshall, of St. Paul, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Col. A. E. Wood, of Long Island, is at the St. James Hotel. Col. Charles Parker and Major D. W. Bridges, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House. Mr. Roest, the Minister of the Netherlands to Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Sale of Paintings.

The sale of paintings owned by Mr. JOHN SHERIDON, commenced at the Leavitt Art Rooms last evening, seventy-five were sold, ranging in price from $25 to $1,000. The following are a few of those which brought the highest price: "The Toilet," HARDITZ, $1,000; "The Shower's Coming," HUNTER, $700; "The Fly-catcher," BELLOWS, $375; Preparing for the Holidays," WASCHERBRIEF, $500.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Tariff Bill as Passed in the Senate Yesterday.

Its Probable Fate in the House—The Custom-House Investigation—The Shipping Commissioners' Bill—Unparliamentary Conduct in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate remained in session today till nearly 10 o'clock P. M., and adjourned over till Monday, having passed a bill removing about fifty millions of taxes, and at the same time probably killed it. The action of the last three days has about the following result: The house bill to repeal the duties on tea and coffee has been amended by the addition of the entire Tariff bill of the Finance Committee slightly modified, those modifications being the excepting from that bill the clauses reducing present duty on rice and on silk manufactures. To this was added an amendment abolishing all internal tax except on spirituous and malt liquors and tobacco. The attempt to include the Income tax in the exceptions was defeated by 21 to 19. The abolition of internal taxes was agreed to by 26 to 21. The bill passed at last by a vote of 35 to 4, the negatives being FRELINGHUYSEN, HAMLIN, SCOTT and BORMAN. A strong but unsuccessful attempt was made today to reserve steel manufactures from the ten per cent. reduction. The bill now goes to the House; what will be done with it there is a matter of speculation. It is pretty generally supposed the Ways and Means Committee will move to send it to the table. It will be a surprise to most of the Senators who voted aye on the final vote, if the bill gets before the House for consideration. If it should be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, there is little doubt it will be neglected and left to die, while a wholly new bill is prepared and reported to the House. The reduction which the bill, as passed, makes in the revenue for next year is estimated by the Chairman of the Finance Committee at $64,000,000. There are a few who favor as much reduction as that; but it seems not likely that that sentiment generally prevails. The Indian Appropriation bill is not to be considered by the Senate.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Hon. WM. ORTON was examined by the Custom-house Committee today, the questions asked him relating in most instances to the operation of the law giving moieties of seizures to informers, whether officers or citizens. His testimony was very interesting. The views which he entertained were based upon experience, and were expressed with great force and clearness. He did not feel willing to indorse entirely the present system of moieties, but he was very positive in the opinion that the execution of the Revenue Collection laws would be, on general principles, more efficient by special rewards of some kind for special vigilance and labor on the part of officers. His statement of the operation of the laws permitting compromises was a strong argument against legislation which should revoke such power. He admitted that the laws worked injustice in some cases, and said the Courts were also used to put people to great expense. They defend themselves against unjust actions, and their expenses were not refunded. His evidence made a deep impression.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

The House, after the squabble over the Depot Site bill, spent the rest of the day upon the Shipping Commissioners bill reported by Gen. NEGLEY, from the Commerce Committee, and progressed two-thirds of the distance through sixty-seven sections. The bill is substantially a transcript of the British Shipping act, and has the approval of the Navy Department, the various seamen's benevolent institutions, and nearly the entire shipping community of the country. It was before Congress during the last session, passed the Senate, and was favorably considered by the Commerce Committee of the House. There seems to be little or no objection to it. The appointment of the Shipping Commissioners provided for is vested with United States Circuit Judges, and is thus removed from political influences.

THE DEPOT SITE.

The unfortunate dead-lock in the House over the Depot Site bill came to a head in another fruitless attempt to effect a compromise. Mr. STARKWEATHER conceded all that parliamentary usage required to the opponents of the bill, but they showed that their opposition was not as disinterested as they claimed, by accepting nothing unless they could have all, and began filibustering again. Previously Mr. KERR, who has led the filibustering, made an angry and unjustifiable attack upon Mr. STARKWEATHER, the latter part of which was very properly drowned by the Speaker's gavel and the uproar of the astonished and indignant House. It is the first time this session that unparliamentary language, to put it mildly, has been used upon the floor of the House. Mr. STARKWEATHER made a dignified and cool response, disposing of KERR's epithets in the way they deserved. It being very plain that no progress could be made on the bill, its friends accepted in good faith a filibustering motion to adjourn over until Monday, and carried it. Two days are thereby lost, making nine days since the warfare began. On Monday another attempt will be made to pass the bill by suspending the rules. As but four votes were lacking last Monday, it is hoped that a two-thirds vote can be obtained. The course of the minority has made more friends for the bill than it started with.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The Chicago Relief bill, at last, lacks only the President's signature to become a law. The Lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin may be said to have come off victors, as they succeeded, after a sharp struggle in Committee, in getting the Ways and Means to favor an amendment, excepting lumber from the building materials, upon which a drawback is allowed. This deprives the bill of nearly half its value to Chicago, but it was clearly a choice between that or nothing. There was no objection to the bill after this amendment was adopted, and within half an hour after it passed the House the Senate had concurred.

A FALSE REPORT.

There has been some amusement caused here today by a sell practiced upon several correspondents last night, by which it was telegraphed all over the country that Commissioner BAKER, of the Pension Bureau, was to be superseded by Gen. F. A. WALKER. All those whose names are mentioned are very much puzzled to know the source or reason of such a report, which is utterly without foundation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

John M. Davy, to be Collector of Customs at Genesee, N. Y.; Wm. F. M. Arny, to be Secretary of New-Mexico; Wm. Hogan, to be Consul at Sierra Leone.

A VETO BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President today sent the following message to the House of Representatives:

I herewith return for the further consideration of Congress, without my approval, House bill No. 1,[illegible], an act for the relief of the estate of Dr. JOHN T. HANKS, for the reason that the records of the Treasury Department show that the current moneys taken by Col. S. B. HOLABIRD from the Louisiana State Bank of New-Orleans, in the month of August, 1863, was accounted for by that officer to the Treasury Department, and the names of the depositors given, and that the name of Dr. JOHN T. HANKS does not appear among them. It also appears from the records of the Treasury Department that among the effects taken from the Louisiana State Bank at New-Orleans was the sum of $[illegible] of Confederate money, and that the said sum stood upon the books of said bank to the credit of J. F. HANKS. It is but justice, however, to the executors of the estate of Dr. HANKS, to state that there is every reason to believe that the money deposited by Dr. HANKS in the Louisiana State Bank was in current funds, and that when application was made to Congress for the recovery of the same, they believed that the evidence to satisfy them, that such funds had found their way into the Treasury of the United States. There has unquestionably been a mistake made either by the officers of the Louisiana State Bank, or the persons engaged in removing the funds of that Bank, by which the estate of Dr. HANKS is loser to the amount of the relief afforded by House bill No. 1,[illegible].

Accompanying this I send the statement furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury of the funds covered into his Department, and accounted for through, [illegible] from the seizure of the funds of the Louisiana State Bank of New-Orleans in the month of August, 1863.

Accompanying this message was a communication from the Treasury Department. They were ordered to be printed and referred to the [illegible]

Committee on Claims with the right to report at any time, as being an Executive veto, it is somewhat in the nature of a privileged matter.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Full Attendance of the Investigating Committee—Mr. Robeson Declines to Employ Counsel—The First Witness Examined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The select committee to investigate the charges against Secretary ROBESON met to-night. All the members were present, namely: Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, Chairman; Messrs. SARGENT, PETERS, WARREN and ARCHER, the last named in place of Mr. VOORHEES, who declined to serve. Secretary ROBESON, with Ex-Senator CATTELL, C. A. DANA and his counsel, and nine or ten witnesses, were in attendance. Secretary ROBESON said that notwithstanding the request of the Committee that he should employ counsel, he had determined not to do so. He intended to be present at all the meetings except when prevented by the pressure of official duty, to the end that he might be informed of the progress of the proceedings and to give such information as the Committee might desire.

The Secretary then read a paper he had prepared, in which he said charges had been made against him in the New-York *Sun* impeaching his integrity as Secretary of the Navy. These charges were repeated from day to day, in various forms, alleging fraud and robberies of the most flagrant character, and of enormous amounts. Referring to the resolution under which the Committee was appointed, he called attention to the twofold nature of the duty imposed, first, to investigate the charges referred to in the preamble, and, secondly, to enter into the general inquiry of irregularities in the Navy Department for the last three years. He then cited the charges as they appeared in the New-York *Sun* of March 2, 4, 7, 12 and 13 inst., of robbery, for the purpose of enriching himself and confederates, and other crimes to the extent of not less than $1,400,000. He said at the first meeting the accuser appeared with counsel, and declining to present charges he demanded that he be present in person or by counsel. The Committee gave him this privilege; accordingly the editor abandoned his position as accuser and now came in as a prosecutor, constituting himself the general inquisitor of the Navy Department. He could not permit the Navy Department to be placed in such an ignominious position. He was willing to give all information touching his Department as far as was consistent with the public service. He insisted that this broad inquiry into the affairs of the Department was intrusted to the Committee, and not to the publisher of scandalous newspaper charges which the publisher did not present to the Committee or sustain by oath. Concerning the charges of fraud and corruption against himself, personal and official, which appeared in the New-York *Sun*, he insisted the accusations should assume some definite shape before the Committee, and that his accuser, who had not scrupled to produce them before the public, should be first called upon to make them good or abjure them under oath. If the publisher should establish the definite charge he has made it would hardly be necessary for the Committee to go further; but if he refuse or fail to sustain them by oath and witnesses, he would stand before the community a convicted and wanton libeler. It would then be for the Committee to determine to what extent he should be intrusted with the management of the case. When the accuser shall fail to sustain his charges, then he (Secretary ROBESON) would feel that his personal honor had been vindicated, and then the inquiry into the Navy Department could be proceeded with. In making his request he felt that he was not asking for more than what was allowed under the law, and therefore he wished to be informed of the character of the accusation and confronted with the accuser, who should make good his charges or expose his falsehood.

Mr. BARTLETT, counsel for DANA, said: When they first attended this Committee, the question was somewhat formally discussed. One of the members was in favor of putting Mr. DANA on the stand at once, and examining him as to his personal knowledge, and as to the source from which information, not of his personal knowledge, was obtained. On that occasion he discussed the manner in which the examination should proceed, and then stated they came here on invitation of the Committee, not having been summoned as witnesses. They were desirous to present to the Committee the proofs of the charges in the New-York *Sun*, as well as other grave charges in regard to the administration of the Navy Department, and every effort made on that occasion was to procure the largest possible scope that they might not be confined to charges not published, but other charges as grave and within their knowledge. It had taken one member of the Committee four days to resign his place. On two successive evenings the Secretary of the Navy attended here, and this was the first they heard of what was to be the mode of procedure of the Committee. His whole object was by no means as misrepresented in the Press, namely, to abandon the charges as made in the *Sun*; he repeated if they were not allowed to substantiate their charges in the manner fixed by the Committee, their future action would depend on what might now be determined.

Mr. ARCHER inquired what charges the gentleman intended first to take up?

Mr. BARTLETT replied he would rather wait before answering the question to know what the Committee determined.

Secretary ROBESON said he had copies of the papers in the Tennessee contract case, iron for torpedo-boats, the Cortiss case, &c.

Mr. BARTLETT said one of the papers called for was not here, namely, the receipt of $115,000, awarded under the act of Congress, July 20, 1868, to SECOR & Co. and SECOR, PERRINE & Co.

Secretary ROBESON said there was no such receipt in the Navy Department. (Some gentleman remarked that it was in the Treasury Department.)

Secretary ROBESON asked that specific charges be first made, and the editor of the *Sun* be put on the stand.

Mr. BARTLETT said they must put their proof before the Committee in the order they saw fit.

After conversation between the members, Mr. PETERS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution of the Committee heretofore adopted, allowing the editor of the New-York *Sun* to appear with counsel and examine witnesses, is not to be construed to extend beyond evidence to sustain the charges against the Secretary of the Navy, contained in articles heretofore published in that newspaper.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. SARGENT only voting in the negative. Mr. BARTLETT then called attention to the statutes authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle the claims of SECOR & Co. and PERRINE, SECOR & Co., and the subsequent payment of $215,539 to them. This was on account of the *Manhattan*, *Tecumseh*, and the *Mahopac*, and the law provided it should be in full. Mr. BARTLETT then read the orders signed by JOHN LENTHALL, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, for extra pay to those parties on their contracts, amounting to $82,065 to SECOR & Co., and $30,451 to PERRINE, SECOR & Co.

JOHN LENTHALL was sworn and was interrogated concerning those orders. He said his understanding was that SECOR & Co's bills were settled under Mr. WELLS' administration; he did not recollect another instance where a matter settled by one administration was opened by another; there might or might not have been such instances. He signed the bills under orders of the Secretary of the Navy. Knowing there had been a Board of Naval Officers in the case, he had had but one interview with the Secretary of the Navy as to the payment of these extra claims. The Secretary wished to know of him whether there was any fund out of which the money could be paid. He replied to the Secretary there was some law in which SECOR's name was mentioned, and informed the Secretary there was no fund but that of the current appropriation for the use of the bureau. The Secretary made no reply. The conversation was brief and took place a day or two before payment was made.

In reply to a question of Secretary ROBESON, the witness said there was no concealment about the payment of the money; the bill was paid like other bills were paid; bills were paid out of the money of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, when there was no other money out of which bills could be paid; the Secretary never ordered him to reopen the Secor account, and therefore he never said "no reasons could be produced in its support;" he did not hold up to the Secretary a receipt in full of these claims; he never did proclaim against their payment, and he never said he would not pay without a written order; he voluntarily called on the Secretary to say that, so far as he was concerned, the published statements in connection with his name did him injustice.

After further examination, Mr. BARTLETT asked if Admiral PORTER were present? The Chairman read a letter from Admiral PORTER, saying he could not attend on account of sickness.

The Committee adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Amusements.

MISS NILSSON'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

The three farewell representations of Miss NILSSON in the United States will occur, respectively, on April 6, 8 and 29. On April 6, a matinée will take place at Wallack's. On the afternoon of the Monday following, "Amleto" will be given at Booth's, with the superb scenery used when the tragedy was acted at that house. On April 29, a performance for the benefit of Miss NILSSON will attract her admirers to the Academy of Music. She will sail for Europe, if we are not misinformed, on May 1.

Attempted Suicide.

JOHN CONRAD, aged sixty, of No. 220 Division-street, attempted to commit suicide at a late hour last night by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. He was attended by Dr. JAMES, [illegible] Hospital. Domestic trouble is said to have been the cause. [illegible]

LORD & TAYLOR'S OPENING.

Brilliant Display of Goods—Crowds of Visitors and Buyers.

The customary opening day at LORD & TAYLOR'S new retail store, corner of Nineteenth-street and Broadway, occurred yesterday. At an early hour the tide of visitors began to flow into the building, which was soon crowded to excess. Naturally, the majority of those present during the day were ladies, and they were earnest in their scrutiny of all the choice novelties in elegant suits, tasty bonnets and costly street wraps that were displayed in endless array on the counters. To please our lady readers we may mention some of the most prominent. Beginning with the suits, we found a sage green of canton crepe in two shades and corded silk of a third tint combined to render a most effective costume, valued at $250. Near this was a light blue silk, with Swiss and Valenciennes ruffles edging the box-plaited flounces, and finished by a lovely Dolly Varden, satin-striped and bouqueted on a delicate ground of indescribable blue, at the cost of $300. Next we came upon a battiste linen, exquisitely embroidered by hand, and draped with real ninny lace. There was also a rare and beautiful suit called cameo, on account of its exquisite shading in the peculiar brown tints so much admired by persons of quiet taste, embroidered also by hand. Vieing with this stood a butternut, musqueteer polonaise and underdress, making a most elegant attire. All of these garments have been imported directly from Europe. In a conspicuous position a Pompadour Dolly Varden of black silk, cut in diamond-shaped scollops, these finished with a satin piping of canary and white, with an elegant sash of satin and gros grain, relieved by delicate bouquets of flowers, elicited the admiration of every visitor, being at the same time the most chaste and elegant polinaise on exhibition. Dolly Varden predominated in all goods—in the flowing robe de chambre as well as in the graceful, jaunty costume that an old lady innocently designated as the "Enoch Arden." Foulards, challies, silk muslins, grenadines, piqués, lawns, prints, were exhibited in profusion and in exquisite taste.

In cloaks, the styles and designs were as varied as the taste of the thousands who yesterday inspected the stock. Cashmere and drap d'été equally divided the honors in talmas, sleeveless jackets, round capes, sleeveless basques and sacques. Passementeries, interspersed with jets, a deep fall of guipure lace and round silk cord, knotted into an elaborate fringe, completed a very stylish wrap. A round talma, entirely covered with fine silk cord, in a most complicated design, was imported and sold for $100, a low price, considering the richness of the material and the beauty of the workmanship. In this department were displayed ladies house and morning négligé sacques, in all the new and tasteful combinations of rich coloring that render these indispensable garments so pleasing to the eye. Rich Grecian medallions, interspersed with delicately-tinted bouquets, adorned elegant wraps that can be purchased for from $30 to $40. Shawls as varied in color and texture as the looms of Persia and India have ever produced to gladden the eye of woman, with their harmonious shades of blue and purple and green and gold, festooned one section of this magnificent dry-goods palace, and so wins upon one's love for the beautiful that the time glides by unawares until the increasing throng compelled movement. In the millinery department, Leghorn, chip, lace, and all the finer grades of straw hats were arrayed in forms so diversified that the most fastidious devotee of fashion can suit her face and fancy. Every shade in flower and leaf, in fruit and berry, appeared to have been selected with regard to the prevailing shades worn in the street costume. One spray of strawberries looked sufficiently tempting to place upon the table, while a spray of hops made one think of Summer in the garden. A blue gros grain coronet front, a Dolly Varden hat of white chip, canary colored ribbons, pink and blush roses, coquettishly turned-up brim; bronze chip round hat, three shades cameo silk to match cameo suit, were among the beauties of the show-room. These cameo shades are certainly some of the loveliest introduced this season, and have that quiet effect that never palls upon the eye. Round hats, setting closely to the face, meet with much favor, and are trimmed either very round or with draperies of lace, and long depending sprays of flowers, fruit or leaves. As this is a new department in this house, we were under some pains to give it a special visit.

White goods still hold a prominent position in every lady's wardrobe, and among the attractions we would name some elegantly needle-worked muslin robes, with négligé jackets. A pair of pillow-cases and sham sheet were marvels of ingenuity, while a waxen figure clothed in an infant's entire outfit, was most exquisite. A French *corbeille* for an infant attracted great attention, having compartments of shelves like a miniature closet for laying baby's clothes conveniently for the mother's hand. White piqué suits, handsomely embroidered and made in the style of the Scotch kilt, were there for little boys. Grass-linen blouses, sea-side waists and useful aprons were marked at very cheap prices.

In the silk department the combination of all the new, rare and delicate shades presented a most bewildering scene. There were sage green, olive brown, London smoke, mignonette, currant, butternut, banana, chocolate, cameo, Prussian green and royal purple, all in three different tints, for street, visiting and carriage costumes; while Nile green, Alexis blue, Alexandra pink, rose de Theregina, camelia and fuschia reserve their more delicate coloring for the brilliant light of the ball-room.

In laces this house bears a high reputation—Llama lace shawls being sold at a great reduction, on account of their facilities for importing direct. One point lace shawl shown yesterday was valued at $1,000, and a black lace sacque and over-dress at $[illegible]. In the smaller wares, crêpe de chene collars, edged with lace, proved a novelty. The all-silk muslins, in stripes and figures, are an entirely new dress goods.

The glove department was apparently beyond all fear of exhaustion, and there was a decided rush for the leading varieties. The opening day was indeed a success, and the amount of sales must have risen to an immense figure.

Order of Arrest Against a Prominent Citizen—Bail Required in $100,000.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. JUDSON JARVIS, of the Sheriff's office, received an order of arrest in a suit involving the possession of a large amount of property, and in which $100,000 bail was required. Sheriff BRENNAN and the Under Sheriff, JOEL O. STEVENS, had gone home, and Mr. JARVIS, from information which he had received, believing that it would be difficult to serve the order, sent a messenger to Sheriff BRENNAN and a telegram to Under Sheriff STEVENS for instructions. He was directed by these officials to use his best discretion in the matter. All day yesterday, and up to a late hour last evening, every effort was made to serve the order, but without success. Sheriff BRENNAN, Under Sheriff STEVENS, and Mr. JARVIS, upon being questioned, stated that no information could be given, either in relation to the parties to the suit or the object for which the suit was commenced until the order was served, stating that such information would be detrimental to the ends of public justice. Various rumors gained currency in relation to the matter, and considerable excitement prevailed all yesterday afternoon in and around the Sheriff's office. One rumor was to the effect that the order was directed against a prominent lawyer; another that it was against Wall-street brokers, and still another that the defendants were connected with a prominent savings bank, and that one of them was a prominent guest at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Fires Last Evening.

A range of frame stables in the rear of Nos. 222, 224 and 226 Second-street, owned by JACOB NEWDECKER, and occupied by several butchers and cartmen, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $1,000.

A fire occurred last evening on the parlor floor of the residence of GEO. D. MORGAN, No. 12 East Thirty-eighth-street, resulting in $1,000 damage to the building and furniture.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening in the lager-beer saloon of EDWARD DICKEY, in the basement of No. 72 Prince-street, causing $200 damage. Fully insured.

A Diver Suffocated.

GEO. SEAMAN, aged forty, residing on Staten Island, and employed as a diver on the wrecking schooner *Thomas Kittle*, while at work on a wreck at the foot of Sixty-fifth-street, North River, was suffocated by the bursting of the air-pipe connected with the diving apparatus. SEAMAN had been under water for some time, and as soon as it was discovered that the pipe used for conducting air to the diver had burst, he was hauled up, but when he reached the surface and was relieved of his diving suit, all efforts made to resuscitate him proved futile, death having ensued from suffocation. The remains were removed to the Morgue.

Empty Benches at the Central Committee of Liberal Republicans.

The Central Committee of the Liberal Republican organization met at No. 596 Bowery last evening. There were seven or eight persons in the room, not including some half dozen reporters. Mr. FREY, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, said they were organizing as fast as circumstances permitted. In the interior of the State Gens. MERRITT and PALMER were organizing a Liberal Republican movement, as were several other well-known and influential gentlemen, whose names for prudential reasons the speaker declined to publish at this stage. At present this was the only organization in the City and County of New-York; it had been set in motion by the Missouri Committee of Liberal Republicans, who had hired the hall and paid the necessary expenses so far.

The affair was a miserable failure.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Ash-Cart Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What has become of the ordinance prohibiting ashes being collected during the daytime, introduced by Alderman CONNOR some time ago in the Common Council. My wife, my children and myself complain bitterly every day at the annoyance of flying ashes and sweet-scented garbage which we must encounter in our daily walks. Why cannot the Aldermen take into consideration the great benefit they would confer upon the people by passing the ordinance referred to.

ASH-BARREL.

Great Value of the Moncrieff Gun-Carriage—Unprecedented Distinction Awarded to the Inventor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inventor of the Moncrieff recoil gun-carriage for pieces of position is not an officer of the British Army. He is a volunteer officer, and the only honorary member, outside of the royal engineers and the militia artillery, ever admitted to the Royal Artillery Institute at Woolwich, a strictly exclusive intraregimental scientific body, which publishes a monthly ordnance magazine, furnished only to members, and scouts the unintellectual cavalry, infantry, marines, and the rest of mankind.

They regard MONCRIEFF as a phoenix among *rara aves*, and their relaxation of rules in his favor as the nod of Jove.

TOPSCHI CASHIKA BHAW.

The New Registry Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through your journal let me urge upon the attention of our legislators the necessity of the immediate passage of the new Registry law. It seems to be approximately certain that some charter will very soon pass by which we will have a new election in the latter part of next month. Now, it is certain that any Registry law will be vetoed by Gov. HOFFMAN. He has committed himself in black and white to that effect. If, then, the proposed law passes both Houses early next week, say by April 2, a thing which seems very improbable at present, Gov. HOFFMAN may not send in his veto until April 12, which is Saturday. The final vote overruling his objections cannot then be taken until Monday, April 15, leaving but two weeks to election day. Even this time is very much less than is necessary for putting a law of that kind in operation, and any further delay may be fatal. I dislike to write such a dull letter to any journal, but these are facts of the utmost importance, and do require the most speedy attention. If we have a fair election this Spring, we will probably obtain a good Government. If repeaters have things their own way as usual, we may as well bid good-bye to all hopes of reform. And now that I am on the subject of fair elections, let me add one or two more words. No matter how good the law may be, it will avail little if the Police and committing Magistrates do not do their duty. With HANK SMITH at the head of the one, and SHANDLEY, HOGAN and COX among the others, very little can be expected. The Legislature ought to give us relief in these regards also. This next election ought not again to witness the spectacle of our whole Police force being forced to vote the Tammany ticket under penalty of discharge, or of repeaters in TWEED's district being discharged on straw bail. Trusting that all good citizens may feel the importance of these changes, I am yours, &c.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 26, 1872.

The Dishonest Gang.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The people owe it to you alone that such a gang of thieves as composed the Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Hall Ring, was exposed and broken up. But for you, they would have ruined this City, not only by involving it in an enormous debt, but have rendered it unsafe for honest persons to live in it. They controlled every department—judicial, executive and legislative, and by an admirably arranged system, converted everything into profit for themselves. The leaders took the lion's share; deposits were made of millions of dollars to their credit by their tools, without their even knowing of the amounts till they examined their bank-books, and the underlings were satisfied with a small share of the plunder.

I hope you will not relax in your endeavors to do right and to bring the offenders to punishment. As the bank-accounts of CARDOZO and GRATZ NATHAN have been compared, so let the accounts of BARNARD and his cronies, young TWEED, JAMES M. SWEENY, J. M. COLEMAN and others, be examined. When enormous sums have been taken by TWEED, SWEENY, HUGH SMITH, E. A. WOODWARD, ROBERT SUTHERLAND, RICHARD TWEED and others, on fees for opening streets, on costs taxed by BARNARD and CARDOZO, no one doubts but they had a share.

Then look at the enormous sums allowed to BAGLEY and BOYLE, two surveyors, who copied the maps in the public offices; look at the enormous sums allowed GEORGE H. PURSER for drawing reports, and calculating awards and assessments.

For example, to protect the Ring from taxes and assessments, there are at this moment their own Commissioners of Taxes and their own assessors. The standing appraiser in the office of the Surrogate is BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, the agent and factotum of TWEED in his real estate operations, and without doing anything he pockets some $50 for every inventory filed in every case of a deceased person in this City! Even in the Common Council I can put my finger on agents of TWEED and SWEENY, who are now working in their interests, as, for instance, Alderman COMAN, who wants to widen Broadway at Twenty-first-street to benefit TWEED, and this against the wish of all other owners!

LENOX.

SMALL-POX.

Ravages of the Dread Disease in Philadelphia—3,114 Cases, and 1,879 Deaths Therefrom.

The report of the Health Officer of Philadelphia for 1871 gives the following detailed statement of the ravages of the small-pox in that city, showing an extraordinary increase in the number of cases during the closing months of the year. The number of cases reported each month was:

January	13	July	12
February	6	August	58
March	4	September	111
April	6	October	1,[illegible]
May	9	November	[illegible]
June	11	December	[illegible]

Total number of cases: 3,114

The following table shows the number of cases and deaths, with the ratio of deaths in each ward, during the year:

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths.
First	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth	470	117	1 in 4.0
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelfth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventeenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nineteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twentieth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-first	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-third	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-eighth	140	[illegible]	1 in 3.1
Total	3,114	1,879	1 in 4.3

The small-pox mortality during the year was greater than in any previous year on record, as is seen from the following statement, showing the number of deaths from the loathsome disease in the years when it has been most prevalent in the past:

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The mortality during the year 1871, from small-pox, was the highest that ever has been reached in the city—2.[illegible] deaths in every 1,000 persons living; in the year 18[illegible] the deaths amounted to [illegible], or 2.[illegible] deaths in every 1,000 persons living.

THE LONDON SCANDAL.

Review of the Travers-Twiss Case—Its Singular Termination.

From the London Standard, March 15.

An inquiry which has for some days past excited a general sentiment of profound and painful curiosity has come to a surprising termination. London learned yesterday afternoon, to its utter astonishment, that the "Twiss libel case" had followed the suit of the great Tichborne trial, and had suddenly collapsed. Amid a sensation such as is seldom seen in a Court of law, Mr. POLAND announced that Lady TWISS had determined not to appear again; that her Ladyship had even left London, and that he therefore had no other course to pursue save regretfully to abandon the prosecution. Meanwhile, on this indictment, the defendant, ALEXANDER CHAFFERS, is discharged, only to take his place, as we understand, today on a second summons for an attempt, to use the words of the Southwark Magistrate, Mr. BURRON, "to traduce the character of a gentleman by accusing him of contracting a bigamous marriage." The public are already sufficiently acquainted with the painful nature and the still more painful details of the alleged libelous statement on which Sir TRAVERS and Lady TWISS had instituted the prosecution of Mr. CHAFFERS. By what we cannot but consider a monstrous and unnatural abuse of an existing legal instrument, ALEXANDER CHAFFERS, on the 4th of April, in last year, made a "statutory declaration" at the Bow-street Police Court, in which it was explicitly set forth that previous to her marriage with Sir TRAVERS TWISS, Lady TWISS had, under the name of MARIE GELAS, pursued a flagrantly immoral course of life, living at the time, viz., at various periods from 1859 to 1862, when the marriage took place, in different lodgings at the West-end of London. During these three years CHAFFERS declared that there existed improper relations between MARIE GELAS and himself, and that he traveled with her on the Continent till she became first the mistress and then the wife of the Queen's Advocate-General. The counsel for the prosecution, in the course of a lengthy speech, occupying nearly two hours, stated that the only acquaintance which there had existed between the defendant CHAFFERS and Lady TWISS previous to her marriage had been of a purely business and professional character; that he had met Sir TRAVERS and Lady TWISS at the Botanical Gardens accidentally in 1861, and that immediately after this he had commenced his persecution. It was early in 1864 that Mr. CHAFFERS made a demand of Lady TWISS to the extent of £150, and Sir TRAVERS' solicitor, it appears, paid him a third of this sum in full of all demands. Subsequently to this Mr. CHAFFERS made other epistolary and personal applications for money, brought sham actions for slander against Lady TWISS, wrote to the Lord Chamberlain—Lady TWISS having been presented at Court by Lady RUTHERFORD ALCOCK in 1869, and having been at a drawing-room in 1869—complaining of the wife of the Advocate-General, and repeating his allegations as to her misconduct before her marriage. The Lord Chamberlain at once instituted inquiries, the result of which was satisfactory to himself, as well as to Sir TRAVERS and Lady TWISS, and Mr. CHAFFERS remained quiet till April in last year, when he made the "statutory declaration" at Bow-street, copies of which he dispatched to the Bishop of HEREFORD, and various other personages of high distinction and consideration.

For four or five days Lady TWISS was subjected to a most minute and distressing cross-examination by Mr. CHAFFERS, who conducted his defense in person. All Mr. CHAFFERS' insinuations her Ladyship met with an attitude of the most determined repudiation, and rebutted with the most indignant decision. Without swerving, she told the story of her education and bringing up previous to her marriage; of the ceremony performed by the British Chaplain at the British Legation at Dresden, in the presence of numerous friends both of her husband and herself; of the payment of her dowry ($5,000) on the day of the wedding, and of the general tenor of her life since. The guardians of Lady TWISS—*née* MARIE VANLYNSEELE, the daughter of a General in the Polish Army—had been one M. JASTREUSKI, a friend and compatriot of her father's, and his wife. With these she had resided at Brussels, Ostend, and elsewhere, and had in 1861 visited London, when she formed the acquaintance of Dr. TWISS. Dining at his house in Park-lane, in the company of M. and Mme. JASTREUSKI, and various other people of well-known names and position. Previously to this, Mme. GELAS had come to London to establish herself as a governess, being already, according to Lady TWISS' statement, a friend both of herself and her guardians. Later in the same year, 1861, Miss VANLYNSEELE paid a second visit to London as the inmate of the house of Mme. GELAS, where she studied English. In 1862 she returned to Brussels, whence she went to Dresden, where she married Dr. TWISS. It is altogether unnecessary that we should follow in all their unwelcome details the questions which the defendant put to Lady TWISS. The public knows what was the drift of the point which those questions were intended to prove, and how they were met by Lady TWISS with the most categorical and uncompromising of negatives. Various witnesses came forward to speak to the uniformly lady-like demeanor of Lady TWISS—among others Dr. TRISTRAM, who declared it as his opinion that the statutory declaration was a malicious libel, and Mr. FRANCIS HART DYKE, who spoke in the highest terms of Lady TWISS' bearing and character. Mr. CHAFFERS had stated that Lady TWISS, when living under the name of MARIE GELAS, had been arrested for debt at the suit of one REBECCA CLEMENTS. Not only was the rebutting evidence as to this allegation of the most emphatic character, but the landlady, who was examined on Tuesday, distinctly declared that Lady TWISS was not the person who, as Mme. GELAS, had occupied her house.

In view of these facts it is only natural that the public should receive with profound astonishment the intelligence that the case for the prosecution has collapsed, and that Lady TWISS has fled. Such a conclusion and such a collapse are calculated to leave but one impression upon the minds of all who have watched the course of the prosecution, and that impression was intimated in language whose delicacy and taste we cannot commend too highly, by Mr. BURRON, yesterday. The presiding Magistrate at Southwark Police Court did, indeed, accurately and felicitously interpret and express what will be the general feeling of Englishmen at this *dénouement* of a most distressing case. Whatever the folly, the imprudence or the offense of which Sir TRAVERS or Lady TWISS may have been guilty; whatever the condemnation which the rashness of the Queen's Advocate, in introducing to the English Court as his wife a lady upon whose character previous to her marriage the stain of suspicion or impurity may have rested, may merit, they have brought with them their own exceeding bitter meed of punishment. And if even Lady TWISS be all that her enemy has described her, that does not condone the cowardly cruelty of Mr. CHAFFERS. The withdrawal of the prosecution may mean a nominal triumph to Mr. CHAFFERS, but it is a triumph gained by arts which the public will justly consider ten times more damning than any defeat. As we have said, imprudence, folly, or worse, have brought with them their own bitter penalty to Sir TRAVERS and Lady TWISS, but the penalty which Mr. CHAFFERS has earned for himself at the bar of public opinion is infinitely more bitter, and not one whit less enduring.

What Senator Schurz Has Done for Us in Germany.

Evening Mail.

The German newspapers received by the last steamer are full of comments upon the French arms sales debate in the Senate.

The Berlin *Germania*, the leading organ of the German Ultramontanes, eulogizes Senator SCHURZ, and condemns Prince BISMARCK's conduct in regard to this question:

"It is in America (it says) that the tortuous policy of Prince BISMARCK has at length been shown up in its true light. A member of the Senate of the United States, Mr. SUMNER, has demanded an investigation of the sales of fire-arms and ammunition by the Washington Government to French agents during the war, and CARL SCHURZ, the noblest representative of Germany in America, who is likewise a member of the Senate, has demonstrated in powerful speeches that the American Government was fully aware of the gross breach of neutrality it committed by selling these arms to France, and, furthermore, that Prince BISMARCK knew all about it! Did the noble Chancellor protest? Did he threaten to call the Cabinet of Washington to a heavy account for thus aiding the French armies in killing and maiming our soldiers? No, he did not even protest, but quietly looked on! What have the people of Germany to say to this? We suggest that an investigation should be made, and that the Government should be told that no country should be allowed to trifle with us as the United States on this occasion have undoubtedly done. Let us have the investigation by all means."

The *Berlin Gazette* says on the same subject:

"Our Chancellor must have had weighty reasons for not putting an end to these American arms sales to the French Government as soon as the facts were communicated to him; but these reasons should now be laid before the public, which is justly indignant because of the disclosures in the extracts from Senator CARL SCHURZ's speeches, that have been published in this country. Otherwise the clamor of the enemies of the Chancellor may be swelled by the voices of those of his friends, who are unable to see why the Government of the United States should be permitted to sell vast quantities of arms to our foes, and then coolly claim to be our friends."

The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, of Berlin, the leading organ of the reactionary feudalists of Prussia, does not attach much importance to the matter.

"SCHURZ," it says, "is hankering after notoriety, and is now making war upon President GRANT because the latter has recently pursued a policy in Missouri that SCHURZ thought injurious to his own influence. The whole debate in the American Senate is destined to discredit the Government in the eyes of the people, and it is also apparent that [illegible] their hands in it—for what purpose it is easy for our readers to infer. We think, that our foreign department acted wisely in not involving [illegible]

itself in a quarrel with the United States at a time when we were engaged in so terrible a struggle; the more so as there is no evidence whatever, so far as we can see, that the Washington Cabinet acted in bad faith toward us."

The *Rostocker Zeitung*, a leading National Liberal Organ, believes that "the Government of the United States should be asked to explain, and that, if the charges of Senator SCHURZ should be well grounded, it should be compelled to indemnify Germany."

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Ready Subscriptions in This City—Letter from Ex-Gov. Morgan.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

The following letter from Ex-Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, to Ex-Gov. R. J. OGLESBY, needs no explanation:

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1872.

Hon. R. J. Oglesby, Decatur, Ill.:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have been at work since Thursday last upon the matter of obtaining the autographs of 137 of our citizens for the purpose of contributing one of the bronze groups for the monument to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I have gone far enough to enable me to assure you that I am certain to be successful—so certain that I will be responsible for raising the sum of $13,700, being the amount necessary to pay for the group representing the navy. Each autograph on my book secures a check for $100, and it may be until the middle of April before the matter will be complete, and the certificate of deposit in the United States Trust Company forwarded to you. Therefore, that no time should be lost in ordering the modeling to be done by the artist, Mr. MEAD, I want you to advise him and set him to work without delay. My subscribers are all chosen, and none refuse, while many thank me for giving them the privilege. And yet time is required to see so many gentlemen; some are not in town, and others not always at their place of business when I call; but be assured that success is certain and that there ought not be any delay in forwarding the order. The artist may get engaged in some other heavy work.

I am very truly yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

This letter was forwarded by Hon. J. R. OGLESBY, President of the Association, to Hon. O. M. HATCH, of this city, with instructions to call a meeting of the Lincoln Monument Association, and lay the communication before that body. The meeting was called, and, upon hearing the letter read, it required but a few moments for the Association to pass a resolution ordering the work of the naval group to be commenced at once. The order is now on its way to LARKIN G. MEAD, Esq., Florence, Italy. All honor to Gov. MORGAN.

Prof. Morse.

The public will be delighted to learn that the condition of Prof. SAMUEL F. B. MORSE has improved. At a late hour last night he was announced to be much better, and confident hopes of his ultimate recovery are now expressed. Mr. MORSE has been suffering from paralysis of the brain, and so serious was his condition considered yesterday morning that his friends from the upper portion of the State were summoned to his bedside.

UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY.—This Company, we observe, continues to hold the leading position among American manufacturers; at the Fairs held in different parts of the country, where there has been great competition in this line, the Marion (GILES, WALES & CO.) United States Watches have been regarded as greatly superior in every particular to any on exhibition, and have been awarded the first premiums over all competitors, in every Fair where they have been exhibited.—*Advertisement.*

DOCTORING THE HAIR.—Let no empiric prescribe for your hair. Baldness and diseases have a common origin, and can be cured by our sovereign remedy—PHALON'S Hair Invigorator. This is verified by forty years' experience. Whether the hair is weak, harsh, or prone to fall out, or clogged with scurf, the result is the same. It becomes vitalized, elastic, thick and healthy under the operation of the Invigorator. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, March 31, will present sundry features of special interest.

Among the original sketches specially prepared for our Sunday issue, will be found an article on EASTER. This will furnish an instructive and interesting account of the mode of its observance in various countries, together with its antiquities, legends, and historical significance.

A VISIT TO A FREE AND EASY will form the subject of a very racy and amusing paper. An account will be given of the people found there, of their peculiar methods of enjoying themselves, and of the general accompaniments of a very singular scene.

The EXPERIENCES OF A JOCKEY forms the title of a realistic sketch, giving a page from the biography of a peculiar product of modern civilization.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

ART NOTES from local studios, and a letter on FOREIGN ART GOSSIP, from a special correspondent.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip, at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Each Change of Season brings with it its group of ailments. Spring, with its moist atmosphere and sudden revulsions of temperature, brings intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs consequent upon variable atmospheric conditions. Summer is prolific of debilitating diseases. The Fall has its malarious fevers and other epidemics. The Winter is a trying season to the delicate and fragile. Provision may, however, be made against all these evils by fortifying the system, and keeping it fortified with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is the most wholesome vegetable stimulant and alterative at present known, and the only preparation that will effectually defend the vital organization against the influences of unwholesome air, unwholesome water, and sudden climatic changes.

New Styles

SPRING OVERSACKS AND SUITS.

COLFAX & OVERTON, Nos. 224 and 226 Broadway.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping-cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

[illegible] Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless. Reliable, instantaneous black or brown. [illegible] druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Neuralgia" is not a "name only." Being compounded solely for the immediate relief and permanent cure of neuralgia. Thousands can testify to the truth of this fact. Sold by all druggists.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, Seven Dollars. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

New Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $[illegible] to [illegible]. New Melodeons, [illegible] cash, for [illegible] days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding-Notes, Ball-Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, Ball-badges, &c. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SPRAT—GIBSON.—On Thursday, March 21, at residence of W. S. Gibson, Chicago, by Prof. Stanton, HORATIO W. SPRAT, of this, and MINNIE M. GIBSON, of former city. No cards.

DIED.

AMES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, MARY ELIZA, widow of the late Robert M. Ames.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, James B. Ames, No. 11 South Oxford-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, March 26, 1872, WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 245 Madison-st., (near Clinton,) on Friday morning, 29th, at 11 o'clock.

BISSELL.—In this City, March 26, DANIEL CLARK, third son of Edward C. and Bessie H. Bissell, aged 17 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, Norwalk, Conn., Friday afternoon, March 29, at 3½ o'clock.

BIRD.—On Thursday morning, March 28, EDWARD F. BIRD, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 120 [illegible]

BURDICK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, PERRIN BURDICK, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible], Brooklyn, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

DE FOREST.—On Wednesday, March 27, 1872, [illegible] DE FOREST, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] days.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, March 30, at 10 o'clock, from the Reformed Church on 34th-st., near [illegible], without further notice.

FOSTER.—Thursday morning, March 28, of lingering consumption, at the residence of her mother, Kalamazoo, Mich., HELEN, daughter of Francis F. and the late O. H. Gregory, and wife of John [illegible], of New-York City.

Her remains will be removed to the residence of her brother-in-law, Scott Foster, No. 15 Charlton-st., this City, where funeral services will be held, notice of which will be given in to-morrow's paper.

GILLEN.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, March 28, WILLIE HAMILTON, aged 11 months and 11 days, only child of William H. and Margaret A. Gillen.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at Passaic, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at [illegible] P. M.

GREACEN.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday afternoon, March 28, CORNELIA B., wife of John Greacen, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRIFFITHS.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, March 27, ALFRED, son of Alfred S. and Louisa E. Griffiths, aged 7 months and 15 days.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, Friday, (March 29,) at 2½ P. M. Train leaves foot Chambers-st. at 12½.

GRINNELL.—At Genoa, Italy, on Friday, [illegible], JULIA IRVING, wife of Moses H. Grinnell.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at All Souls' Church, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Saturday morning, March 30, at [illegible] o'clock.

HUNT.—At Paris, France, on Jan. 8, GEORGE T., eldest son of Thomas Hunt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 30, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

KING.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday morning, 28th inst., in the 87th year of her age, CATHERINE KING, relict of William Hawley and daughter of the late Gen. Joshua King, of Ridgefield.

Funeral services from the Congregational Church, at Ridgefield, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LAIRD.—At Harlem, March 27, JAMES SAMUEL LAIRD, son of James and Sarah.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 West 127th-st., on Saturday, March 30, at 10 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 11:30 A. M.; steam-boat from Peck-slip at 10 A. M.

McFAUL.—On Thursday, March 28 inst., CORNELIA ANN McFAUL, aged 41 years, 1 month and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 8 Flatbush-av., March 29, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

NORTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 28, Miss MARY JANE, daughter of the late Homan and Juliet Norton.

Funeral on Saturday. Notice of time and place in Saturday morning's paper.

NOSTRAND.—At Crosswicks, N. J., Wednesday morning, March 27, 1872, ISAAC C. NOSTRAND, in the 54th year of his age.

RIRDON.—On Wednesday, March 27, PATRICK RIRDON, in the 63d year of his age.

REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday, March 26, JOSEPHINE VAN BEUREN, wife of Dr. James B. Reynolds and daughter of Col. M. M. Van Beuren.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, corner 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SIBLEY.—On Thursday morning, March 28, of pneumonia, Mrs. HANNAH SIBLEY, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, C. P. Baldwin, No. 54 Livingston-st., Saturday, at 2 P. M.

SPRAGUE.—On Wednesday, 27th inst., MEHITABLE HOBART, widow of the late Roswell Sprague, in the 83d year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 29th inst., from the residence of her son, Geo. R. Sprague, No. 682 Nostrand-av., corner of St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE MINOR POEMS OF HOMER.

THE BATTLE OF THE FROGS AND MICE.

HYMNS AND EPIGRAMS;

Translated by Parnell, Chapman, Shelley, Congreve and Hole, with introductions by HENRY NELSON COLERIDGE, and a translation of the LIFE OF HOMER, attributed to Herodotus.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERB PAINTINGS AT AUCTION! THIS FRIDAY EVENING. SECOND AND MOST IMPORTANT EVENING'S SALE OF THE CHOICE WORKS OF ART EXHIBITED AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS DURING THE PAST WEEK, at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, commencing at 7½. This evening's sale embraces all the paintings.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS will be sold SATURDAY EVENING, and on view until 2 P. M. that day. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Whole Tickets, $80; one-twentieth part, $4. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post-office, New-York.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE'S MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PLATFORM.

Self-preservation and self-respect demand a well-organized, concentrated and determined effort to save our City, our property, our homes, our lives, and all that we value and cherish, from the organized bands of corrupt, dishonest men, drilled under party discipline and party lash, controlling our Municipal Government, and to an alarming extent our State Legislature.

The evils that we have already experienced and are still suffering, flowing from the degrading tyranny of Rings, can be no longer tolerated; and to submit and patiently bear them, will present the damning spectacle to the world of a million of free-born citizens lost to all that ennobles and elevates an intelligent, civilized people, whose manhood is developed, and who regard human rights as sacred and inviolate.

That to secure good men in public office is the groundwork of this organization, and to insist upon honesty in every Department of the City Government, economy in public expenditures, reduction of public burdens, and a strict accountability on the part of public servants.

That the election of last November has taught us that a determined people, aroused, and bent on the recovery of their lost rights, can hurl from power any and all corrupt political organizations; can crush out the most powerful Ring ever organized, and thrust the members, if need be, into the criminal's cell, for punishment merited and deserved. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the People's Municipal Association of the City of New-York, has but one object in view, viz., the salvation of our City from the misrule, extortion and corruption of dishonest men.

Resolved, That this Association will nominate and support for office only men whose reputation for personal and political integrity, are above reproach, and who have been identified with Municipal reform, irrespective of party.

Resolved, That this Association has the welfare of the entire people of the City of New-York at heart, and will work and pray for the same, and that this proud City may be redeemed from the foul corruption into which it has fallen.

Resolved, That the People's Municipal Association of the City of New-York, relying upon the support and co-operation of the working classes, whose rights have been violated, reaffirms its determination to nominate and support none but honest, faithful and true men to represent and govern the Empire City of the Empire State.

Resolved, That the People's Municipal Association of the City of New-York will use all and every honorable means to insure the success of the principles above set forth.

Signed, by order,

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

ROBERT H. POLLOCK, Secretary.

AT HEAD-QUARTERS, NO. 30 UNION-SQUARE, March 27, 1872.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—All Republicans residing in the district are invited to become members of this Association. Meetings of the Committee on Admissions will be held at No. 34 [illegible] on every FRIDAY EVENING of this month, from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., to receive the names of those desirous of accepting this invitation.

G. W. CLARKE, President.

WM. TESHUNE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Contrary to the general expectation, although the class of real estate offered at auction at the Exchange yesterday, March 28, was superior, few of the sales projected met with any success, and, where the property was sold, comparatively low figures ruled. The day, taking all things into consideration, was the dullest of the season, and the following is, in brief, a review of the business transacted:

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the executors of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, deceased, sold fourteen lots, located respectively on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, near the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, at prices ranging from $2,800 to $4,450 each, full particulars of which, with names of purchasers, will be found below in the summary annexed. A house and lot on Greenwich-avenue, between West Tenth and Charles streets, offered by the same firm at public auction, was withdrawn upon a bid of $25,250. The only other sale of City property was made by ALLEN & BROWN, who, at public auction, disposed of the premises known as No. 68 South Washington-square, south-east corner of South Fifth-avenue or Laurens-street, embracing a four-story brown-stone front house, with lot, in size 25.6 by 119, sold for $50,000, and purchased by JONES & SMITH. A similar house and lot adjoining, No. 69, also offered, was not sold, although a bid of $46,000 was made for the same. Two cottages, with plot of ground, on North-street, Jersey City, were also offered by the same auctioneers, and withdrawn for the want of adequate bids. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sold a two-story and Mansard-roof house and lot, known as No. 240 Thirteenth-street, Brooklyn, near Fifth-avenue, to EDWARD BEATTY for $7,500; and also offered another similar property adjoining, which, however, was not disposed of. JOSEPH MCGUIRE offered at public auction four very handsome brown-stone front houses and lots, situate on the north side of Sixty-eighth-street, between Madison and Park avenues; but, as upon the first put up, bids to the amount of only $46,000 were received, all were withdrawn. HUGH N. CAMP also offered at auction a house and lot known as No. 67 Washington-square, and MULLER, WILKINS & CO. an extensive lot of both improved and unimproved City real estate, but as in no instance was a sale effected, further comment is unnecessary. Nothing further worthy of note occurred. To-day being Good Friday, the Exchange will be closed.

At private sale WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold two full lots on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 100 feet west of Avenue A, for $3,000 each; also two full lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 45 feet east of Madison-avenue, for $4,000 each, all cash. Also two lots on the north side of Ninety-sixth-street, 125 feet west of Madison-avenue, together forming a plot in size 44 by 100 by 67 by 100, for $17,500.

MR. LOUIS BEER also reports having recently effected the following private sales: Eight lots on the east side of Second-avenue, comprising the block front between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, and together forming a plot, 204.4 by 100, (rocks to be removed by seller;) one lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 245 feet east of Sixth-avenue, and three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 185 feet west of Third-avenue, together forming plot 82.4½ by 100.10. All the above sold for $90,750. Also two houses and lots on the east side of Madison-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, (20.2 by 55 by 78.6,) sold for $40,000 each.

Exchange Sales—Thursday, March 28.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3 lots s. s. West 130th-st., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av. Boulevard, each 25x99.11; E. A. Hawes, purchaser, $4,450 each	$8,900
1 lot n. s. West 130th-st., 75 ft. w. of 7th-av. Boulevard, 25x99.11; Thomas Ryan, purchaser	3,625
1 lot n. s. West 130th-st., adjoining above, same size, same buyer	3,100
1 lot n. s. West 130th-st., adjoining above, same size; C. McCormick, purchaser	3,075
2 lots n. s. West 130th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer as above, $3,025 each	6,050
1 lot n. s. West 130th-st., adjoining above, same size, same buyer	3,050
1 lot s. s. West 131st-st., 75 ft. w. of 7th-av. Boulevard, 25x99.11; J. Pangburn, purchaser	3,450
1 lot s. s. West 131st-st., adjoining above, same size; Thomas Ryan, purchaser	3,075
2 lots s. s. West 131st-st., adjoining above, each same size; Harmon Nathan, purchaser, $2,800 each	5,600
2 lots s. s. West 131st-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $2,750 each	5,500

By Allen & Brown.

1 4-story and basement b. s. h. and l., No. 68 South Washington-square, s. e. corner South 5th-av. or Laurens-st., lot 25.6½x119, house 58 ft. deep, with extensions	$50,000

BROOKLYN.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 2-story and basement Mansard roof h. and l., No. 240 13th-st., s. s., between 4th and 5th avs., lot 20x100, house 36 ft. deep	$7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. G. CAMPBELL, REAL ESTATE and Insurance Broker, has for sale and to let furnished and unfurnished residences in all the most desirable locations in Saratoga, at reasonable prices and easy terms, and at rents ranging from $150 to $3,500.

I have also for sale, rent and exchange a number of first-class farms in this vicinity, and some of the finest lots in the village, which I will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

All parties desiring to rent, purchase or exchange can do so to advantage through me. Having been a resident of New-York City for over twenty-five years, I think I can meet the wants of New-Yorkers and others here. W. G. CAMPBELL, Ainsworth-place, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIRST-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST.—This splendid property, 100x100 feet, with three-story frame house, filled in with brick, built in most substantial manner for owner's use; gas, hot and cold water; avenue and street flagged, paved, sewered, curbed and guttered; property has great future value and will be sold cheap to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST 37TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs., four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; possession 1st May; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 55 John-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 CITY HOUSES and BUILDING LOTS, FOR SALE and TO LET; containing CITY MAP, &c., &c., gratis. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in West 42d-st., near Broadway, for sale at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO ELABORATELY-FINISHED four-story (25 foot front) houses, north side 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; location unsurpassed. Inquire on premises of G. J. HAMILTON & SON, builders.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF MADISON-av., near 49th-st., an elegant and first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in the most perfect order. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 60TH-st.; 100x125 feet; also 10th-av., near 102d-st., 20 lots. These two exceedingly valuable parcels are offered reasonably and on easy terms. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE extra-size well-built newly-designed and elegantly frescoed residence, near 49th-st., for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on 61st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AN elegant four-story brown-stone house on 46th-st., near 5th-av., 25x63x100; possession at once. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICE, NO. 206 West 34th-st.; three story, English basement, 17x48, and extension; near 7th-av.; lot 98.9. THOMAS D. ROBINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; 73d-st., Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire of owner, on premises.

A HOUSE IN 53D-ST., NEAR LEXINGton-av., for sale on easy terms. Price $11,000. S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE HEIGHTS, BROWN-stone, brick or frame dwellings, at prices from $10,000 to $60,000, on Remsen, Joralemon, Pierrepont, Clinton, Henry, Hicks, Columbia and other streets; also, houses, with grounds, on Clinton, Washington, New-York and St. Mark's avs., and in other parts of the city, at prices from $3,000 to $30,000. WYCKOFF & JAMES, No. 206 Montague-st. Get a copy of our Real Estate Bulletin.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, with plot of eleven lots of ground, fronting on three of the principal streets of Brooklyn; would take vacant land, (New-Jersey preferred,) near a depot, about one hour from New-York, in part payment, balance on mortgage. Address Box No. 1,360 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, in the delightful village of Sand Lake, N. Y., ten miles east from Troy and Albany, a country-seat with spacious two-story French roof house, with modern improvements, carriage-house, boat-house; situated on borders of a beautiful lake abounding with fish, containing about two acres of land, with great abundance of all kinds of choice fruits, specially adapted for country boarders. Address Box No. 3,504 New-York Post-office.

CORNER PLOT OF EIGHTEEN AND A half acres of building land at Madison, N. J., for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; high and healthy grounds, fine mansions on surrounding property, magnificent view of the Passaic Valley and surrounding country for twenty miles; fifteen minutes' ride from present depot; new depot expected near by; numerous trains daily. Principals only dealt with. Address W. DAVIDSON, No. 440 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 342 Broadway, 3 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SUMMIT, NEW-JERSEY—PROPERTY for sale, exchange, or lease. J. H. HOBART, Jr., Room No. 12, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA.

FOR SALE.

The residence of the late F. R. Faber, situated on Main-st., in the most elegant and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.

The house is substantially built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences; stable, with outbuildings, complete.

The grounds contain about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply on the premises, or to G. W. FABER, No. 38 Beaver-st., or to

BLACKWELL & CO., No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York.

SUMMIT, N. J.

HOUSES to rent at from $500 to $2,000 per annum.

HOUSES for sale from $6,000 to $40,000.

VILLA SITES for sale.

AN EXPERIENCED BUILDER will furnish particulars of cost to parties wishing to buy and build.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 40 Liberty-st.

Office at Summit, corner of Kellogg-place and Union-place, almost opposite the depot.

SUMMIT, N. J.,

The highest railroad station within twenty miles of New-York, has unequaled advantages as a place of residence for New-Yorkers, on account of its healthfulness and convenience of access. Houses furnished and unfurnished for sale and to rent. Don't locate without making a personal investigation. Carriages will be in attendance upon trains when requested by telegram or letter. All applications in person or letter will receive prompt attention. Houses built to suit purchasers upon easy terms.

JOHN A. RICHE, Summit, N. J.

AT YONKERS,
TARRYTOWN,
NYACK,
WHITE PLAINS,
ORANGE,

And in all directions within fifty miles of New-York. We are offering a fine assortment of VILLAGE and COUNTRY PROPERTY of every description, for sale and to rent.

BLACKWELL & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Liberty-st.

BRONXVILLE.—FOR SALE, A CHARMing country residence, situated on high ground, about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the depot at Bronxville, on the Harlem Railroad.

The property consists of about eleven acres, of which nearly one-half is covered with fine wood.

The grounds are laid out with much taste, with excellent roads, good garden, vineyard, shrubbery, &c.

The house contains two small parlors, large dining-room, six bedrooms, besides attics, large kitchen, butler's pantry, with dumb waiter and other conveniences.

Attached to the house is a good green-house, well stocked with plants. The laundry building, which stands apart from the house, has several good rooms in it.

There is a good stable, with accommodations for four horses, a large carriage-house, with two rooms finished off over it, cart-shed, cow-house, hen-house, ice-house, (filled,) tool-house, &c.

The furniture, cows, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place.

Photographs and further particulars at the office of HUGH N. CAMP, No. 105 Broadway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.

For sale two stone houses, one with two and a half acres of land, the other five and a half acres; the houses are each about 50x40 feet, with extension, two stories and French roof, and contain seventeen rooms; hot and cold water; Baker & Smith hot water furnaces; location unexceptionable; adjoining residences of Chas. L. Tiffany, Esq., and Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.; extensive views of Tappan Bay and Highlands; within five minutes' walk of depot.

EDMUND COFFIN, No. 57 Cedar-st.

TO MARBLE DEALERS.—FOR SALE—A rare bargain, consisting of a marble quarry and sawing-mill, two dwelling houses, and about fourteen acres of land, situate at South Wallingford, Vt., on the Bennington and Rutland Railroad. The quarry has been worked fourteen years, the quality improving the further it is uncovered; used in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York; is of excellent quality for head-stones or building. The mill is built for eight gangs of saws; has four in operation, with Turbine wheel, and plenty of water for sixty-horse power. Its situation immediately on the railroad, with quarry, sand, and water-power together, makes the site for sawing marble almost unequaled. Price very low. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, East River National Bank, New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT ITALIAN VILLA, 45x60, filled in with brick; contains fourteen rooms, all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house and six acres of land; house built in very best manner; everything complete; views unrivaled; very near churches, schools, stores and depot; location unsurpassed and very healthy, situated on very high ground; one hour to New-Jersey; fare twelve cents by rail; the house is in splendid order and certainly is one of the greatest bargains ever offered; grounds are tastefully laid out, finely fruited, and will be sold either with or without the furniture very cheap. Apply to A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCARBOROUGH, ON THE Hudson River Railroad, thirty miles from New-York City, five minutes from depot, a splendid country-seat, seventy-eight acres, house 50.4x52, brick, twenty-two rooms, broad piazzas, all modern improvements, magnificent view, out-buildings in keeping with house, grounds handsomely laid out; will rent or sell house and twelve acres, or sell the place entire or subdivided. For further particulars, photographs, &c., apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBT. H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY—One splendid mansion, on high ground, beautifully situated, with two to six acres. Also two fine suburban residences, new, all conveniences, with one and one-half to twenty acres each, every acre a building plot; also one plot of twenty-five acres, suitable for building plots; also one good farm-house and twenty-five to fifty acres, finely located, and will grow into value fast; all at great bargains, and easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York; or WILLIAM FLAGG, Plainfield.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater, and all in fine order; elegant wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees, stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; price $25,000, and terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phoenix Plaster Mills, No. 466 West 12th-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE, N. Y.—A DESIRAble place of twelve acres, between Rye and Port Chester, twelve minutes' walk from the former, and twenty minutes from the latter, railroad station; house has fifteen rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c.; good garden and fruits; lawn, tastefully laid out and well shaded; excellent water; first-class schools within eight minutes' walk; a view of Long Island Sound, &c. For further particulars apply to J. LODER, No. 75 Cedar-st., New-York, or to E. D. WEBB, on the premises.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE—House and two acres, (more if required,) near railroad; modern; eleven rooms, barn, stable, lawn, garden, flowers, shrubs, large and small fruits, ground rich and highly cultivated. Price, $9,000.

Also, FOR SALE OR RENT, house and one and a half acres, adjoining above; garden, lawn, fine trees and barn, &c. Price, $8,000; rent, $650. Address H. B., Post-office Box No. 80, or A. LUDLOW, New-York Avenue, near Finger-board road.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES from Montclair Depot, N. J., cottage of eight rooms, with two and a half acres of land, out-buildings and plenty of fruit and shade trees. Also, a tract of three and a half acres, adjoining above, with small house and good barn; a fine stream of water running through both places; location unsurpassed for health and scenery; no mosquitoes; five minutes' walk from depot on railroad now building. For particulars inquire of WILSON & ASMUS, No. 51 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $800, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 285 Times Office.

FOR SALE—TENAFLY, N. J., FORTY MINutes from New-York, on Northern Railroad, a perfect villa residence, 40x60; every modern improvement; twenty rooms, five acres land; splendidly laid out; all necessary outbuildings. For sale low, on easy terms. E. THOMPSON, No. 38 Gold-st.

A LARGE HOUSE, BARN AND SPLENdid farm of seventeen acres, within seven minutes' walk from depot; every foot of land available; fruit in abundance; a fine opportunity for speculation; price, $28,000; fare twelve cents by rail; terms very easy. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

DWELLING HOUSES IN BOSTON, MASS.—For sale or exchange, three nearly new and two new brick dwelling houses in Boston—each house rented—for a house or other good property in New-York or vicinity, worth about $15,000. For details address JOHN A. DODGE, Auburn, N. Y.

ORANGE AND VICINITY.—PLEASANT homes, $5,000 to $60,000. Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Variety property to exchange. Elizabeth—Large variety for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 59 Nassau-st., Room No. 21.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms, heated with furnace, [illegible]; nearly new; 2¼ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. & H. Box [illegible] New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COTTAGE-HOUSE, NINE rooms, all improvements, [illegible] location; five minutes from Brick Church Depot. LONG & CO., opposite Brick Church Station.

VIRGINIA PLANTATION OF 2,000 ACRES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—This is one of the finest estates in Virginia. The owner can be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Laing, No. 42 John-st.

ORANGE, MONTROSE, MOUNTAIN-SIDE, Brick Church, and Llewellyn Park.—These locations a specialty. HAMILTON & WALLIS offer for sale and rent properties situated in [illegible] New-York office, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

AT YONKERS—OVER 50 HOUSES AND country-seats for sale; 25 unfurnished and 15 furnished houses to let. Call or address J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Country-seat, cottages and farms; [illegible] S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW-York, thirty-one acres, for sale on easy terms. S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—At Stamford, Conn., overlooking Sound; nine acres of ground, handsomely laid out; first-class frame house, containing twelve rooms; gas, hot and cold water; barn, carriage-house; the grounds well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, &c.; five minutes from depot on Elm-st. & Shippan-av. Inquire of JAMES T. MALCOLM, No. 9 Chambers-st.

AT YONKERS—FINE MANSION, FIFTEEN rooms, gas, water, and furnace; two acres, fruit of all kinds, stable, &c., for sale or to let, partly furnished; ten minutes from depot and steam-boat landing; splendid river view. SPENCER O. DOTY, Attorney, No. 19 Union-square.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large cottage with an acre of land, at North Hempstead, Long Island, twenty miles from New-York City. Apply at No. 182 East 40th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JAMES JOHNSON, JR., (SUCCESSOR to JOHNSON & MILLER,) No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st. Real Estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

by order of executrix of

ESTATE OF JOHN H. FUNK, deceased,

large and elegant mansion and twenty-six splendid lots, finely and centrally located on GRAND-AV. and CAMBRIDGE-PLACE, in the city of Brooklyn, only 450 feet from FULTON-AV. Sale positive on easy terms, to persons to suit purchasers. Location unexceptionable. Surroundings excellent. Dwellings in locality command quick tenants and ready buyers. Investors and capitalists are invited to examine property and attend sale. Maps ready at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

Also, at same time and place, by order of Catharine Scully, executrix, of

ESTATE OF MATTHEW FARRELL, deceased, three brick houses and seventeen desirable lots, situated in South Brooklyn, comprising nearly the entire block, bounded by

HAMILTON-AV., BUSH, COURT AND LORRAINE STS.

Sale positive; terms liberal. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

Also, at same time and place, by order of

TRUSTEES OF NAVY-YARD MISSION SCHOOL,

positive sale of valuable Mission-house and large lot on the south-east corner of Navy-st. and Green-lane; lot 61x100; building 30x50, well adapted for tenement-house or manufactory.

Also, same time and place, valuable lot on Pacific-st., east side, 185 feet south of Flatbush-av.

For maps of all of above property, apply to J. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 25 by 130 feet, with privilege of an alley-way in the rear, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish running until 1885; rent $6,300 until 1875, and $6,800 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,800 per annum, with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease, which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

The plot of ground at the northeasterly corner of 40th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100.5 feet on said avenue and 75 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.

The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 82.2 feet north from 31st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.

ALSON MAN, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

William Kennelly, Sheriff's Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees of Walter Roche: [illegible] lots south-east corner 5th-av. and 106th-st.; [illegible] lots north side 106th-st., [illegible] ft. west 5th-av.; [illegible] lots south side 106th-st., [illegible] 6th-av.; 100th-st.—[illegible]; 120th-st.—4 lots north side 120th-st., 100 ft. west 1st-av.

The above lots are splendidly located. Sale positive. Maps at office, No. 4 Pine-st.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN,
JAMES LYNCH, } Trustees.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,

On the same day:

90th-st.—Two lots, 25x100.8 each, north side of 90th-st., 475 feet west of 8th-av.

79th-st.—One lot south side of 79th-st., 275 feet east of 10th-av.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, No. 25 Pine-st.

will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Smith Barker, Esq., executor of John Foote, deceased,

100 LOTS ON 10TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVS., 126TH AND 129TH STS.

Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and pamphlets apply to the auctioneer, or LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executor's Counsel, No. 38 Nassau-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4,

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 25 West [illegible]-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., in excellent order and containing all modern improvements. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

New and furnished to order, with use of

PASSENGER ELEVATOR,

HEATED BY STEAM,

AT NOS. 3 TO 9 BROADWAY.

Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 3 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 48, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 80 BROADWAY,

Nos. 5, 7, 11, 19, 21, 23, 29, 33 NEW-ST.,

Nos. 4, 6, 11, 13, 15, 21, 29 BROAD-ST.,

Nos. 33 and 37 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

And Nos. 7 and 19 WALL-ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, NO. 383 BROOME, near Mulberry-st.; good stand for boots and shoes, fancy or dry goods; for a light manufacturing business steam-power may be had from adjoining house. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 22, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND WITH water-front, on the corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot of Horatio-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT, SECOND, third and fourth floors of the building on the north-east corner of Broadway and 12th-st. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND STORE, TOGETHER or separately, suitable for any business requiring large space; basement store; April 1. No. 21 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 286 WEST-ST., between Jay and Harrison sts. Apply at the Rhinelander Estate Office, No. 75 Barclay-st.

TO LET—THE BULKHEAD SOUTH OF the Beach-st. pier. Apply at the Rhinelander Estate Office, No. 75 Barclay-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—WITHIN FORTY miles of New-York, furnished house, with barn and out-buildings, suitable for gentleman's residence, with ten to thirty acres of land. Address, with full particulars, NATURE, Box No. 183 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house, suitable for a small private family. Address NINTH WARD, Box No. 110 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE OR LOT ON 6th-av., between 20th and 24th sts.; parties wishing to sell cheap can find a cash customer by applying to G. LESPINASSE, No. 23 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, DISTILLERS AND CAPITALISTS.—Partner wanted, active or silent, with $15,000 or $20,000, to extend a profitable business connected [illegible] for distilling and purifying [illegible] particulars by calling on or addressing Mr. HARRIS, at the refinery and ware-rooms, No. 401 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE AXLE FACtory, with water and steam power and tools all in working order; will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD,

commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, a furnished house containing all the modern improvements, with fine garden, lawn and shade trees, carriage-house and stable for three horses; house contains five large sleeping rooms and servants' rooms; is five minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat; twenty-one minutes by Hudson River Railroad to 30th-st.; forty minutes to foot of Harrison-st. by steam-boat, and thirty minutes' drive to Broadway and 34th-st.; would rent for summer, with stable, unfurnished or furnished, for six months. Apply to JOHN T. WILLIAMS, No. 137 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN ORANGE TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—To let, from April 15, the very desirable residence of Mr. J. S. Kendall, at the corner of Scotland-st. and Tremont-av.; fine, large modern house, with about five acres of land, in lawn and garden, all in good order; fine shade trees, stable and carriage room for four carriages; a very desirable location, and only let in consequence of Mr. Kendall's removal to Boston. Apply to H. PAGE, No. 34 White-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT MANHATTAN Heights, within pleasant driving distance of the City and above the Central Park, to rent; fully and completely furnished, surrounded by grounds tastefully laid out, stables, &c.; a splendid residence for a gentleman who would require a great deal of room, with all the conveniences of a City house combined with the pleasures of the country. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A beautiful stone cottage-house, delightfully located, fully furnished, and surrounded by three acres of land tastefully laid out; barn, carriage-house, cow sheds, hennery, and several cows, horses and carriages could be had if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 25 East 17th-st.

A THOROUGHLY-FURNISHED, very desirable 5th-av. private dwelling, 27x100; lot 100 feet; in perfect order, with all improvements, to let reasonably; also, smaller houses on and near 5th and Madison avs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, combining advantages of both City and country, ample grounds, fine shades, beautiful views, in Audubon Park, 157th-st., on Hudson River, near depots and steam-boat landing; undergoing thorough repair. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 63 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Staten Island, possession immediately, situated on the shore of the Upper Bay, about ten minutes' walk from the ferry. Particulars as to rent, &c., JAS. G. H. DUER, No. 54 William-st.

$175. FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD TO LET.—All improvements; pleasantly located; three minutes from depot. Call or address No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED.—HOUSE NO. 71 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., completely furnished, to rent for one or more years. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 158th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room 7, first floor.

N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS, West 40th-st., 200 feet west of Grand Boulevard, several new first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, finished with all the modern improvements; will be rented low to first-class parties. Inquire of WILLIAM BOGGS, No. 5 West 40th-st.

A SUPERB DOUBLE MANSION AND stable to lease exceedingly low; house has all improvements; treesed; fruit, &c.; six full lots; 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., near Broadway. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the four-story and attic English-basement house, No. 212 West 22d-st.; rent $2,000. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 22d-st.

TO LET—IN HACKENSACK, N. J., A pleasant cottage, nine rooms, large garden, barn; five minutes' walk from station; rent, $350. Apply at North River Insurance Company, No. 202 Greenwich-st.

A NEAR 5TH-AV., 47TH-ST.—FOUR-story new modern medium-sized desirable dwelling to let low; also, large and small houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., at reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON TIDEY, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th-av., a large house and eight lots, fruit, &c.; 72d is a wide street, and entrance to the Park; 6th-av. cars near. Inquire of E. VAN AHEN, No. 316 West 52d-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND HIGH-basement brick cottage, with garden lot adjoining, on north side of 66th-st., thirteenth house west of 10th-av. Inquire of ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 120 Broadway.

TO RENT—5TH-AV., HARLEM, TWO COTtage houses, with modern improvements; large one, thirteen rooms, $900; small one, only to a small family, $600. Apply to J. WILKIE, 21st-st., [illegible]

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY)—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, issue printed list of houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, in this vicinity.

TO LET—AT CRANFORD, N. J., A COUNtry-seat and ten acres, convenient to station; house contains fifteen rooms; rent $600. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

$1,100. A YEAR.—FOUR-STORY house, No. 332 East 12th-st., in excellent order, with modern improvements, to a responsible party. Apply to GEO. E. WARD, No. 43 South-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 149 WEST 11TH-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the Rhinelander Estate Office, No. 75 Barclay-st.

PERSONS

GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING

OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE

STORAGE

FOR

SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks, or other valuables at the

STUYVESANT

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

Spring session begins April 4. For terms, &c., address as above.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Superior advantages. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On the 1st of May next, Miss WHITTEMORE will be prepared, in connection with her well-established day school, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding scholars. Circulars, stating terms, can be had on application as above, either in person or by letter.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 30 5th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—established in 1854—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for ten boys; terms moderate.

ALONZO FLACK, PRESIDENT OF Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.; pupils received at any time; both sexes; $300 a year; seventeen instructors.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 262 West [illegible]-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION

C. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweler to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS.

GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden-Lane, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LAWYERS.

A young lawyer, graduate of Harvard Law School, [illegible] experienced in the practice in this City, [illegible] or managing clerk [illegible] of work in a law office [illegible] Address [illegible] P., Box No. 19 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF THE GRAND UNION HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES LELAND and WARREN LELAND, individually and as partners, composing the firm of LELAND BROTHERS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of Charles Leland and Warren Leland, and of the firm of Leland Brothers, will, pursuant to the directions of an order made by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge, at a term of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, held at the City of New-York on the 10th day of February, 1872, in the matter of the bankruptcy above mentioned, sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of April, 1872, at 12 M., as one parcel, to the highest bidder, all the real estate particularly described in said order, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Saratoga Springs, in the County of Saratoga, and State of New-York, comprising the property known as the Union Hotel establishment, with the Leland Opera-house, new ball-room, cottages, Union Hotel docks, water-works, gas-works, stables, and grounds attached, particularly bounded and described as follows:

The first, commencing in the south line of Washington-street, at its intersection with the west line of Broadway, and running thence southerly along the west line of Broadway four hundred and thirty-one feet six inches, to the north line of Congress-street; thence westerly along the west line of Congress-street three hundred and sixty feet, to the east line of a lot owned by Simon Flanigan; thence northerly along the east line of Flanigan's lot, one hundred and fifty feet, to the north-east corner of the last-mentioned lot; thence westerly along the north line of Flanigan's lot, sixty feet; thence northerly, along the east line of a lot in possession of William M. Searing, thirteen feet, or thereabouts; thence westerly along the north line of the last-mentioned lot, one hundred and fifty feet, to the east line of Federal-street; thence northerly, along the east line of Federal-street, one hundred and seventy-three feet and six inches; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Washington-street, one hundred and seven feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with Federal-street, thirty-seven feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Washington-street, forty-three feet, to the south-east corner of a lot owned by Daniel D. Benedict; thence northerly along the east line of Benedict's lot, one hundred and twenty-six feet, to Washington-street; thence easterly, along the south line of Washington-street, one hundred and eleven feet, to the north-west corner of the lot owned by the rector, wardens and vestrymen of Bethesda Church; thence southerly, along the west line of the last-mentioned lot, one hundred and fifty feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with Washington-street, one hundred and nineteen feet, to the south-east corner of lot number twenty-four, as laid down on a map and survey of village lots, made by James Scott, in 1810, of lands then belonging to Gideon Putnam, as lot twenty-four; thence northerly along the east line of the last-mentioned lot, one hundred and fifty feet to Washington-street; thence easterly, along the south line of Washington-street, two hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning.

The second is that all other certain lot or parcel of land on the east side of Hamilton-street, in the village of Saratoga Springs, and known as the Barn lot, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the east line of Hamilton-street, at the north-west corner of the Clarendon Hotel grounds, and running from thence northerly along the east line of Hamilton-street one hundred and twenty-six feet to the south side of a lot owned by Norman Bedortha; thence easterly along the south line of Bedortha's lot one hundred and thirty feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Hamilton-street, one hundred and thirty-six feet to the north line of the Clarendon Hotel lot; thence westerly along the north line of the last mentioned lot, one hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning.

The third lot is all that other piece or parcel of land situate in said village, and known as the Market lot, on the corner of Congress and Hamilton streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the south line of Congress-street, at its intersection with Hamilton-street, and running from thence southerly along the east line of Hamilton-street one hundred and thirty-eight feet, to a lot owned or occupied by John Dinnen; thence easterly along the north line of Dinnen's lot eighty-five feet to an alley; thence northerly along the west line of the alley forty-two feet, to the lot owned by Daniel O'Gorman; thence westerly along O'Gorman's south line thirty-three feet; thence northerly along O'Gorman's west line ninety-two feet to Congress-street; thence westerly along the south side of Congress-street to the place of beginning.

The fourth lot is all that certain other lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in said village, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the east side of Union-street, at its intersection with the north line of West Circular-street, and running from thence northerly, along the east line of Union-street two hundred and forty-nine feet to Leland-street; thence easterly along the south line of Leland-street three hundred and fifty-eight feet to the west line of South Federal or Cold Spring-street; thence southerly along the west line of the last-mentioned street two hundred and nine feet and six inches to the north line of West Circular-street; thence westerly along the north line of the last-mentioned street two hundred and eighty-six feet to the place of beginning.

The fifth piece of land is all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate in said village, and known as the Cold Spring lot, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the west line of South Federal or Cold Spring-street, at the south-east corner of a lot of land owned by Simon Flanigan, and running from thence southerly along the west line of South Federal or Cold Spring-street thirty-six feet to the north-east corner of another lot of land owned by Simon Flanigan; thence westerly along the north line of the said Flanigan's land twenty-three feet to the east line of lands belonging to the heirs (or some of them) of Esek Cowen; thence northerly along the east line of the Cowen land sixty-six feet to the south line of the first-mentioned lot owned by Simon Flanigan; thence easterly along the south line of said Flanigan's lot twenty-three feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

There will also be sold pursuant to the order aforesaid, at the same time and place, and together with and as a part of the sale of the said real estate above-mentioned, all the personal property, household and hotel furniture, goods, chattels, apparatus, fixtures, machinery and appurtenances, which have been used as any part of the equipment and furniture of the said Grand Union Hotel, including the wines, liquors and stores now upon said premises, coaches, horses, harness, and stable furniture and fixtures, so that the said several parcels of real estate, with the several buildings thereon, and the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the equipments thereof, and all the personal property thereon or thereto belonging and used in connection therewith, shall be sold in and as one parcel to the highest bidder.

A detailed statement of the incumbrances on said several parcels of real estate, subject to which the same will be sold, and a diagram showing the dimensions and situation of said premises, and of the buildings thereon, and also a detailed inventory of said personal property, &c., may be obtained at the office of BANGS & NORTH, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

The said real estate will be sold subject to mortgages thereon, amounting in all to about the principal sum of $150,000, and to the interest accrued and unpaid thereon up to the time of the delivery of the assignee's deed for said property upon the sale, the payment of which mortgages and interest the purchaser shall assume as part of the purchase-money. The assignee has acquired, by conveyance from the bankrupts and their wives, a complete and absolute title to the property, and under the order of the Court the said real estate and personal property will be sold, free and clear of all other liens or incumbrances whatever, except the mortgages above-mentioned, and will be conveyed by the usual assignee's deed, as provided by said order.

The terms of sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in cash upon delivery of the deed within thirty days thereafter.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1872.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. GURNEE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24 day of April, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

JAMES EVANS, Attorney, Paterson, N. J.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL CLELAND, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Cleland, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of April, 1869.

ISAAC M. ANDRUS, Assignee, No. 47 Dey-st., New-York.

mh22-law3wF*

DRY GOODS.

WILSON & GREIG

Are offering great BARGAINS in BERLIN CLOTH JACKETS, TALMAS and DOUBLE CAPES, PARIS EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED JACKETS for ladies and children, infants' EMBROIDERED PIQUE CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, FRENCH EMBROIDERED Drawers and CHEMISES, BANDS, HAMBURG EDGING and INSERTING, new SPRING DRESS GOODS in DOLLY VARDEN CRETONNE, TASSO CLOTH, STRIPED BAREGE LAWN, and many other novelties.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new first-class warehouse; built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c.; insured at low rates if desired. Nos. 108 and 110 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.; articles received on storage for disposal at private sale. JOHN H. MORRELL.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—An immense stock and low prices at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, No. 155 Chatham-st. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 18 6th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MANTEL Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, &c., at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, monuments, headstones; best and cheapest. S. KLABER & CO., No. 223 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; designs on application.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$165.—BILLIARD TABLES EQUAL [illegible] slate beds, best cushions, including balls, cues, &c. [illegible] AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE COMPANY, No. 98 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SECOND QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
BOSTON, MASS., March 27, 1872. }

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, April 27, 1872, for the delivery of FUEL, FORAGE and STRAW for the service of the Quartermaster's Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, at the following stations:

BOSTON, Mass., 100 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 200,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 150,000 pounds of Bituminous Coal, 37,400 pounds of Oats, 100,350 pounds of Hay, 20,736 pounds of Straw.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, Boston Harbor, Mass., 20 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 50 cords of Hard-wood, 500,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 21,900 pounds of Oats, 23,360 pounds of Hay, 23,984 pounds of Straw.

FORT WARREN, Boston Harbor, Mass., 50 cords of Hard Wood, 700,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 17,520 pounds of Oats, 31,440 pounds of Hay, 21,456 pounds of Straw.

FORT PREBLE, Portland, Me., 400,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 18,250 pounds of Oats, 21,100 pounds of Hay, 20,664 pounds of Straw.

FORT SULLIVAN, Eastport, Me., 20 cords of Pine Kindling-wood, 40 cords of Hard Wood, 100,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 24,000 pounds of Oats, 30,660 pounds of Hay, 23,712 pounds of Straw.

FORT ANDREWS, Plymouth, Mass., 18,360 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT at CLARK'S POINT, New-Bedford, Mass., 25,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 4,380 pounds of Oats, 5,110 pounds of Hay, 1,440 pounds of Straw.

FORT CONSTITUTION, New-Castle, N. H., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT KNOX, Bucksport, Me., 19,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

LONG POINT BATTERIES, Provincetown, Mass., 11¼ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT MCCLEARY, Kittery Point, Me., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT PHŒNIX, Fairhaven, Mass., 11¼ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT POPHAM, Parker's Head, Me., 12 cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT SEWALL, Marblehead, Mass., 11¼ cords of Hard Wood, 144 pounds of Straw.

FORT STANDISH, Plymouth, Mass., 18,360 pounds of Anthracite Coal, 144 pounds of Straw.

All of above supplies to be subject to inspection by such officer or agent as may be designated from this office. Wood to be sound, merchantable, dry, free from small or crooked limbs, and cut in lengths of not more than four feet. Coal to be of the best quality red ash, clean, of such sizes as may be required. Oats to be sound, fresh, of the best quality, free from dust or other defects, and delivered in good well-sewed sacks. Hay to be of the best quality, well-cured timothy, securely baled. Straw to be of the best quality, clean, and securely baled.

Wood to be piled in Post wood-yards or sheds. Coal to be delivered in cellars or bins. Oats, Hay and Straw to be delivered in Post stables—free of expense to the United States, delivery to commence on or before July 1, 1872, and to be continued in such quantities and at such times as the public service may demand, except at Boston, Mass., where regular monthly deliveries, in small quantities, at various points, will be required.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, (the standing of the guarantors to be certified to by a collector or assessor of revenue or other United States official,) that if the proposal is accepted, the bidder will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and that the guarantors will become his sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for its faithful performance.

Proposals must be made *on separate sheets* for the amounts of wood, coal, oats, hay, or straw, respectively, to be delivered at each station, stating the price per cord (128 cubic feet) of wood, per ton (2,000 pounds) of coal, hay, or straw, or per bushel (32 pounds) of oats, and price of sacks—at which the supplies will be delivered at each station.

Proposals may be made for delivery of the supplies required at any one or more of the stations.

No proposals will be entertained from persons who have failed to comply with previous contracts or bids, or from unknown persons not guaranteed; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not made in accordance with this advertisement, or not considered advantageous to the public service, or to accept such portions of any bid as may be deemed of advantage to the public interest, or to receive the whole or any part of the supplies that may be contracted for.

Proposals must be marked "Proposals for ——," (wood, coal, hay, oats, or straw, as the case may be,) and addressed to the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained, if desired.

J. G. CHANDLER,
Major and Quartermaster United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster Second District,
Department of the East.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1872. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 3d proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

50,000 pounds iron castings, four-inch pipe, elbows, sleeves, reducers, &c.

10,000 pounds iron castings, sash-weights.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872. }

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS—TO IRON-ROOF BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 3d proximo, for the construction and erection of a corrugated iron roof, 50x50 by 23x20 feet, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the civil engineer at that yard.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN C. KING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY ASSIGNEE IN Bankruptcy, of Valuable CLOCKS and CLOCK-FIXTURES.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of WILLIAM ADAMS, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Oakland Works, in the village of Sag-Harbor, Suffolk County, N. Y., the following described property:

1 large tower-clock, nearly finished.

3 unfinished tower-clocks.

A quantity of clock gear of various kinds.

12 clock movements, approved patterns.

A number of clock cases, (unfinished,) a lot of mahogany and other lumber, together with a large lot of locks, brass, iron, &c., &c.; one large and one small cutting-engine; a lot of belting, of various widths and lengths; 2 large tanks; spring balances; 1 stationary steam-engine; 2 boilers; 1 large force-pumps, 1 small pump; shafting, pulleys, hangers, an engine-lathe and tools, shears, vise, forge, grind-stones, circular saws, benches, tools, 3 small lathes, and other articles.

This sale is peremptory and the terms are cash.

STEPHEN B. FRENCH, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

AT

NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

A fine collection of European and American oil-paintings, among which will be found many choice and desirable examples of

J. F. Cropsey,	J. W. Casilear,	James M. Hart,
W. Hart,	David Johnson,	John Pope,
J. H. Beard,	W. M. Brown,	J. H. Beard,
L. M. Wiles,	J. C. Wiggins,	A. Parton,
H. O. Young,	C. H. Chapin,	D. M. Carter,
F. A. Silva,	L. Lang,	T. Wust,
Edw. Gay,	T. Doughty,	And many others.

The entire collection will be sold on SATURDAY, March 30, at 11 o'clock.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 29, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 2 East River:

5,150 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

250 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

(Cargo Resolute, from Messina.)

Immediately after, within their store:

1,474 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

145 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.

215 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

Landing ex Idaho, and can be seen on Pier No. 48 North River.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 10,000 ASSORTED plants, consisting of clematis, wisterias, honeysuckles, currants, gooseberries, standard and dwarf roses, &c.; also, 20,000 auratum and other Japan lilies, gladiolas, &c., THIS DAY, at 11 A. M., at No. 44½ Maiden-lane, by YOUNG & ELLIOTT.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-av. and 10th-st.—Services THIS GOOD FRIDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach in the morning.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Brush Factory, 328 Pearl-st., (Harpers' building;) all articles at lowest prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, who understands English, as nurse for an infant three months old; must be thoroughly experienced in every way and able to give the best references; one preferred who would be willing to go to Germany with the family in June. Call at No. 108 East 36th-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress. One who understands her business thoroughly can apply at No. 18 West 37th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—THREE SMART AMERICAN boys to learn the fancy-goods business. Address B., Box No. 182 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED.—Single man. Apply at COLE & COMSTOCK'S, No. 10 Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A BOY OF SIXTEEN, WHO [illegible] Address Post-office Box [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, situations to go together; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country; both efficient in their respective capacities; unexceptionable references. Call at or address No. 223 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist in the coarse washing, if necessary; is a good baker; good references. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., for two days.

EMPLOYERS

Suited immediately with first-class help of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 135 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS parlor-maid; understands care of silver; no objection to country; good reference. Apply at No. 320 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, NOT long in this country, a situation as children's nurse; good plain sewer. Apply at 401 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, as chamber-maid; a good sewer. Apply at present employer's, No. 512 6th-av., store, near 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, engagements by the day or week. Apply at No. 340 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference; no objection to the country; no boarding ladies need apply. Apply at No. 151 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' maid; is a competent hair-dresser in different styles; is a good seamstress and operator. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 East Washington-place, from 1 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call or address No. 213 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress and chamber-maid; no objection to the country; City references. Call at No. 14 West 20th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with waiting and sewing. Can be seen between 2 and 4 at No. 5 West 17th-st.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS BY AN EXPErienced monthly nurse, with excellent testimonials from physicians and former patrons. Call or address No. 124 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid. Call at 206 East 14th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 305 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., care of Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box 149 Times Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and generally useful man on a place, country preferred, by a young man, English; three years' experience; understands horses, cows, carriages, harness and kitchen gardening. Apply at, where recommendation can be seen, D. Wright's, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN practical gardener and florist; single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flower and vegetable garden; best references. Address H. H., Gardener, Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; is a sober man; no objection to City or country; good City reference from his last employer. Address J. McG., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; thoroughly conversant with City driving; capable, confident and strictly sober; willing and obliging; first-class City reference from last employer. Address for two days J. H., Post-office Box No. 4,208.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in the country; good, careful driver; understands care and management of horses thoroughly; can milk and do plain gardening; best references. Address or call for two days at No. 180 West 51st-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, a situation as coachman in a private family in City or country; can milk and take care of a small garden; good references from last places. Address for two days M. S., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married (Protestant) man of long experience; is capable, trustworthy, strictly temperate and obliging; good City references. Address or call on W. T. at private stable, No. 47 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single young man; first-class reference from his late employer; is willing and obliging. Call or address D. GRAHAM, No. 3 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, single; thoroughly understands care of horses; careful driver; best of City reference given as to ability. Call or address A. G., for two days, at harness-store No. 582 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, active young man, who is not afraid of work, as coachman and gardener; an interview will satisfy any gentleman. Address WORKER, Box No. 219 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man and wife—the man as coachman, the woman as French lady's maid or seamstress; no incumbrance; the best City reference. Apply or address D. M., No. 50 4th-av., for five days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man with two children; thoroughly understands his business; graperies, green-houses, vegetables, &c.; ten years' City reference from last place. Address J. K., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, BY a married man, with no incumbrance; is a good plowman; able and willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address J. Y., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands his business, a first-class place as gardener; greenhouses and graperies included. Address B. C. H., at Richardson's seed-store, No. 245 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; ten years' experience in this City; best City reference. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 292 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant man; small family; first-class man in every respect; understands greenhouses, forcing-houses, vegetables and fruit gardening. Address M. Y. W., Box No. 240 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can give eight years' best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 5 East 31st-st., Bradley's stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; well recommended by his last employer. Call or address T. M., Nos. 37 and 39 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is a single man; has long experience; the best of reference given as to ability. Address M. M., saddlery-store, 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS HORTICULtural and kitchen gardener, a situation; unexceptional reference. Address T. J. H., No. 78 Union-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; best City references. Call on or address for two days J. C., No. 33 Union-square, Nelson & Guller.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by a sober, steady man; is a reliable driver, good groom and fair farmer; good references. Address M. D., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and plain gardener; five years' best reference; last employer can be seen at No. 20 Nassau-st. Address J. J. H., Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man as gardener, and to take charge of a gentleman's place; good references from last employer. Address M. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman; country preferred; understands some gardening; good references. Address J. T., Box No. 38 Up-town Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in a private family; can be well recommended from former employers. Call or address No. 119 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST, (single, German,) a situation on a private place. Address FLORIST, No. 199 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman of steady habits, in the prime of life, who thoroughly understands his business; a new place, or one to be improved, preferred; is married, with two in family, takes full charge. Address ROBERT ROSS, No. 37 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a young man, Dutch; would be willing to take care of a horse or cow, and would take a place for the Summer only; best of reference. Address C. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class practical gardener in every branch; graperies, green-houses, vegetables, fruits, flowers, lawns; also, improvements; good references; one in family. Address ROMY, Box 221 Times Office.

COAL.

IMPORTED CANNEL COAL—$12 PER ton, hand-picked and delivered. Send orders to importer's yard, No. 320 East 18th-st., near 1st-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA.....Wednesday, April 3, 72
JAVA.....Wednesday, April 10, 72
CHINA.....Wednesday, April 17, 72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, April 24, 72
CUBA.....Wednesday, May 1, 72
CALABRIA.....Saturday, April 20, 72
ABYSSINIA.....Saturday, April 27, 72
BATAVIA.....Saturday, May 4, 72
ALGERIA.....Saturday, May 11, 72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, May 18, 72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at low rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Offices, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at 96 Broad, Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....March 30, 4 P. M.
BALTIC.....April 6, 4:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES.—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here as moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, Grace, Saturday, March 30, at 9½ A. M.
ENGLAND, Andrews, Saturday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
EGYPT, Gordon, Saturday, April 20, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, April 10, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow or London, $35 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers boarded and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Mar. 9. IOWA. Saturday, Mar. 30.
Saturday, Mar. 16. ANGLIA. Saturday, April 6.
Saturday, Mar. 23. TRINACRIA. Saturday, April 13.
Saturday, Mar. 30. BRITANNIA. Saturday, April 20.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, as soon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Gilmour & Dennistoun, Agents:

First cabins, $75 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $30.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FERDIRE.....DARE.....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS...DUMONT.....Saturday, May 18.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel. Double fares, time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 53 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP

ATLANTIC, will embark at W. 13th-st. Pier, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, at 4½ P. M. SATURDAY, March 30.

BALTIC LLOYD

MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
(Only direct line to Russia and the Scandinavian countries.)
New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen.

The new and elegant steam-ships of the line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:

HUMBOLDT, April 2.

Rates of passage, payable in gold:

First cabin.....$100 | First steerage.....$40
Second cabin.....72 | Second steerage.....30

For through freight to the principal parts of the Baltic and all other information apply to

WENDT & AMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. R. PRICE.....April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREMAN. April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 24, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHIDDEN.....May 1, at .....

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, $30 (Office, No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 29.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

J. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing Saturday every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS. March 28.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau), April 4.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, April 11.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

POSTPONEMENT.—Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M., and not on Thursday, as previously advertised.

A. W. DIMOCK, President.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Leaves Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Thompson, Thursday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to

C. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

Blank Applications, Affidavits, Instructions to travelers, issued by J. S. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 8 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Are now offering, through the undersigned, the

REMAINING $5,000,000

OF THEIR

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 20 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, connecting there with the Chicago and Canada Southern, now being built to Chicago, and will thereby form the

SHORTEST TRUNK LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND CHICAGO, or, in other words, will be the SHORTEST LINK in the GREAT LINE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, connecting the GREAT SYSTEM OF RAILWAYS which diverges from Buffalo, Toledo and Chicago.

A branch also runs from St. Thomas to St. Clair where it forms connections with the various roads leading into the lumber and mineral regions of Michigan.

THE MAIN line from Buffalo to the Detroit River, is 229 miles long. The branch from St. Thomas to St. Clair is 61 miles, and runs through the great Canada oil region.

OF THE entire line (290 miles) two hundred and twenty miles are graded, bridged and ready for the superstructure. The remaining 70 miles are under contract to be ready for the superstructure early in the Summer.

OF THE 300,000 ties required, 200,000 are on hand and the remainder are coming in daily.

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS of rails are delivered and paid for, and the balance contracted to be delivered early in the Summer, those for the main line being STEEL, all sixty pounds to the yard.

ALL the materials for the stations and a part of the equipment are purchased.

TRACK-LAYING will be begun as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

THE entire line will be ready for business on or before Dec. 31, 1872.

THE ROAD is being built by the most experienced railroad men in the country, who are confident of a profitable business for it from the day of its opening.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation, between Buffalo and Chicago.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile, and Ninety-six per cent. of the Road IS STRAIGHT.

The Canada Southern (including its branch of 61 miles to St Clair) and the Chicago and Canada Southern, with their light grades, direct alignment, being the shortest route between Buffalo and Chicago, will admit of the most SPEEDY, ECONOMICAL and SAFE transit attainable for both passengers and freight.

The road thus far has been built by cash subscriptions, and the proceeds of the bonds now offered will complete and fully equip it. The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London, or Frankfort.

We have no hesitation in recommending the bonds AS A PERFECTLY SAFE as well as A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Maysville and Lexington, Ky., FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS,

Interest January and July, at Bank of America, New-York.

Only TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per mile ON COMPLETED ROAD, costing near four times the amount of the mortgage.

No bonds can be better secured. For sale at 90½ and accrued interest.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,

NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.

New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.

New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED

10 Per Cent. Bonds,

for sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON ONLY 60 MILES OF ROAD. PAYING 10 PER CENT. ANNUAL DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK. PRICE OF BONDS 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $4,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS NOW BEING EQUIPPED AND WILL CHANGE ITS CHARACTER FROM A LOCAL TO A THROUGH LINE. PRICE OF BONDS 90 AND INTEREST.

NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Consolidated Bank to be located in the City of New-York to be called The United States National Bank, hereby give notice that the books for receiving such subscriptions will be opened at the Banking-house of Grant, Cleve & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., in said City, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 12 M.

Dated New-York, March 14, 1872.

HENRY K. DAVIES,
DAVID DOWS,
CHARLES F. RAIL,
EDWARD S. JUDSON,
AMOS STONE, Jr.,
Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at No. 34 New-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed March 26, and be reopened April 2.

HARVEY E. WOODS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONSOLIDATED

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage, PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage, 97½ AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage, 95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above constantly recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND OF MUNROE & CO., PARIS,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1872, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 24 day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d proximo.

By order of the Board,

JOHN KERLER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present Hon. James W. Gilbert, Justice. ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted: Now, on motion of Messrs. Butler, Stillman and Hawxhurst, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the claims of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company to the said receiver, and that the said receiver, pursuant to section 3, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes, is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of said judgment and decree which shall be made thereon, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for three months in the New-York Times, New-York World, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard L. Bowne, a commissioner of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee to examine the claims of all creditors. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims and report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court.—Kings County.—Alex. M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order or be forever barred on the 23d day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1872.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee,
No. 9 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—Elmira B. Taylor, against Anthony W. Dimock, Sylvester Bissell, and Mistress Sylvester Bissell, his wife, (whose christian name is unknown.)—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 18, 1872.

A. B. CAPWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

To the defendants—Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 21st day of March, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 21, 1872. A. B. CAPWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Jackman Fire Insurance Company.—HORATIO GOMEZ against THE JACKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and proceeding, the undersigned, Receiver of the Jackman Fire Insurance Company, the above named corporation, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Company that he will pay a First Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on all subsisting claims against the said Company on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1872, at his office, No. 183 Broadway.

JAMES TERRANCE, Receiver
New-York, March 20, 1872.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 20, 1872.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Company, and One and 50-100 Dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, the 1st day of April.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 19, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 20th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., to the stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on that day. That a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the "consolidation certificates" of this Company be paid on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and "consolidation certificates" will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 16th of March inst., in preparation for the payment on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 17th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. A free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 23d day of April next, to the shareholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the books of the Company, on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th day of April next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad.)
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO And a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 20 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO And a Half per Cent. has been declared, payable at cash on 20th April proximo. Transfer-books will be closed from evening of Saturday, 30th March, until morning of Monday, 22d April.

By order of the Board.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will pay a quarterly dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free and after April 10, at the office of the Company, No. 87 Broadway. Also, at the same time a like amount on stocks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, registered in the City of New-York.

Transfer-books will remain closed until the 11th April, 1872.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 18, 1872.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF CHICAGO and Alton Railroad Income bonds and St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage bonds, due April 1, will be paid on and after said date, free of U. S. income tax, at the office of the Company in Bowling Green, New-York, Messrs. Edw. Libbey & Co., 16 Nassau-st.

E. E. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st.

THOS. W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE April 1, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway first mortgage bonds, will be paid, free of tax, at the Banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., on and after that date.

E. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS, DUE APRIL 1, ON the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Peoria Railway bonds, will be paid, in gold, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after that date.

E. D. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE PLACE, March 16, 1872.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE appointed by the Stockholders of the Ocean and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus A. Anderson, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, one of the counsel for the executors of said deceased, at his office in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1872.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor,
LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BENTZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 Fourth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of March, 1872.

CHRISTIAN RUPPEL, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GOOD, MANAGED HORSES, WELL WILL sell cheap, or exchange, every description of saddles, harness, buggies, carriages, and other goods, damaged by the recent fire in our premises.

D. S. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 40 Broadway.

GEORGE WILKES AND MONMOUTH GALLEY.—The well-known trotting stallions in the world, will stand for a limited number of mares, at the stock farm of WM. KENNEDY, Cumberland, three-quarters of a mile from McComb's Dam Bridge, and opposite Applegate's Hotel. GEORGE WILKES, Bay Horse, foaled 1856, by Hambletonian, dam by Pilot, Jr. Season commencing April 1, 1872, and ending August 1, 1872. For pedigree and other particulars, see posters in all the towns. Good stabling and pasturage for mares. All accidents at owner's risk. WILLIAM KENNEDY, Box 19 West 27th-st.

AN ELEGANT CLARENCE, ONE Coupé, and one Landau, nearly new, for sale at half their cost; also, one fine Coupé Horse, one fine Saddle Horse, one Pair Carriage Horses, one Pair Family Horses, and one Pair of Double Harness. All will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 61 Second-st., near Bowery. Also, a Coupé Horse, 5 years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind. Apply at No. 61 Second-st., near Bowery.

DO NOT FAIL TO GET MAGINNIS, Delavoye & Co.'s new and wonderful picture, EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY at 2½. The most wonderful thing ever dreamed of in his most studied moments. Open every evening. For a short time only.

A.—BOOMAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND Open Buggies, new and second-hand, cheapest in City. Call and see them. BAY & CO., No. 145 Eldridge-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE EQUIPMENTS.—At manufacturers' prices. JACOBOWSKY, HILBORN & CO., No. 111 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, corner of 10th-st. and 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 203 6TH-AV., LOCating one of the most convenient locations, and most desirable houses and moderate rates in the City; transient visitors will find it a pleasant home; references required.

No. 42 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs.—Rooms with board to families or parties of single gentlemen; no May moving; reference required.

No. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; terms moderate; no moving; references exchanged.

No. 204 EAST 17TH-ST.—SECOND story front room, to let, with board, in a private American family; terms moderate; references required.

No. 106 EAST 32D-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, handsomely-furnished rooms; table liberal; no moving; references exchanged.

ROOMS AND SUITES OF ROOMS ON third, second and third floors; location and table first-class. Call at No. 44 West 32d-st.

No. 14 WEST 20TH-ST.—IN A SMALL family that is permanently located, a fine second floor; bath and good board; parties having furniture preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only, at No. 69 W. 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 600 6th-av.

No. 101 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let on suite or single, with or without board; no moving in May.

FIFTH-AV.—WILL BE VACATED, A DESirable suite of apartments in the spacious double house No. 48 5th-av.; private table only.

TO LET.—THE SECOND AND PART OF third story, with owner, No. 140 West 35th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. BLACK, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY DESIRES to find a home in return for comfortable home and moderate salary in an elderly or invalid lady; would be willing to assist in sewing and housekeeping; references given and required; country preferred. Address Miss M., Box No. 151 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

MURRAY HILL BANK.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1872.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, payable on and after April 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

DIVIDEND.

In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—ALBERT C. BAGE against the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, the undersigned, Receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Company that he will pay a First Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on all subsisting claims against the said Company on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1872, at his office, No. 183 Broadway.

JAMES TERRANCE, Receiver
New-York, March 20, 1872.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 20, 1872.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Company, and One and 50-100 Dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, the 1st day of April.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 19, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 20th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., to the stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on that day. That a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the "consolidation certificates" of this Company be paid on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and "consolidation certificates" will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 16th of March inst., in preparation for the payment on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 17th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. A free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 23d day of April next, to the shareholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the books of the Company, on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th day of April next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad.)
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO And a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 20 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO And a Half per Cent. has been declared, payable at cash on 20th April proximo. Transfer-books will be closed from evening of Saturday, 30th March, until morning of Monday, 22d April.

By order of the Board.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will pay a quarterly dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free and after April 10, at the office of the Company, No. 87 Broadway. Also, at the same time a like amount on stocks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Ra

SUMNER'S PROMPTER.

The Marquis de Chambrun Before the Arms Investigating Committee.

Important and Curious Testimony—The Personal Character of the Charges Clearly Shown—The Marquis Snubbed by His Government—His Ideas of Diplomatic Etiquette.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate arms investigation was today occupied wholly with hearing the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, and did not conclude that gentleman's statement, as he only brought his narrative, which was very valuable, down to Jan. 25 last. The manner in which the Marquis has been mixed up in this matter attracted quite a room full of listeners to hear his story, and they were all convinced before he finished that he was a very intelligent, shrewd, skillful and cunning manipulator of men and facts. The most important and conclusive development was what has been repeatedly stated in these dispatches, that this whole thing originated with CHAMBRUN, who, in his efforts to help his friend PLACE, has gone beyond the bounds of discretion, and not only caused the Government to be needlessly assailed, but has inflicted irreparable injury upon himself. The testimony of Messrs. PATTERSON, SCHURZ and SUMNER, together with that given by M. CHAMBRUN today, conclusively shows that he was the prime mover without intent originally to embroil anybody, but, in his ill-timed zeal, acting the part of friend of PLACE and counsel of the Legation at the same time, he finally let the matter get beyond his control by putting SCHURZ and SUMNER in possession of certain facts. They lacked the patriotism of PATTERSON, who thought it a matter first deserving the attention of the President and Secretary of War, and used it for political purposes, introducing it in the Senate. The immediate effect of this must be to put a still more ridiculous phase on this whole affair, when its inspiring source is shown to be of such an exceedingly personal character. All questions of neutral obligation and corruption of public officials have dropped out for lack of support, and in their place stand the indiscreet zeal and the busy machinations, to use no harsher term, of the paid counsel and semi-official attaché of the French Legation. The important points of CHAMBRUN'S testimony, which is given at greater length below, were: First, that he has been in the American service of the French Foreign Office under various commissions more or less of the time since 1865, under the Empire as well as under the Republic, and that by appointment of JULES FAVRE of March, 1871, he became the legal adviser of the the Legation in this city; second, that M. DE BELLONET, present Charge d'Affaires, early in 1871, had investigated the conduct of Consul-General PLACE, and had acquitted him of any wrong doing, CHAMBRUN admitting that both M. BELLONET and himself found that PLACE had his Consul-General retain two per cent. on all his purchases of arms. That, in their judgment, however, was not a criminal proceeding, for PLACE was willing to refund, and, in any event, the French Government had only to sue him in the Civil Court and get it back if it could. This cool remark caused a smile. His next revelation was that CHARLES A. DANA was the first man to tell him the name of any American citizen who was supposed to be connected with PLACE'S transactions, and DANA mentioned the name of JOHN HOEY. To show the friendly interest the Marquis felt in his friend PLACE, it should be said that BELLONET'S report acquitted the latter, and that the first trial in France also acquitted him, and the precise relation CHAMBRUN bore to him during that trial and since is related in his own words: "After that time M. PLACE was tried, and I may state here, in connection with that trial, that that family, wanting me to help them, sent me a retaining fee to act as their attorney. This I declined to do, and I returned the original, because I wanted to remain entirely free in that matter, and to follow my own judgment and nothing else." From this people can judge whether the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN was the friend of VICTOR PLACE or not. The Marquis then again showed how purely personal this whole thing is, by admitting that the Government of France would have nothing to do with the matter under investigation, and he finally read from a private letter from the present French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. DE REMUSAT, who is his uncle, instructing him, as the legal adviser of the Legation, to go no further in the matter, as the French Government desired to have nothing to do with it. Thus it is shown that both the German and the French Government have declined to notice this matter; that they have made no complaint; that they have asked nothing that has not been granted to their entire satisfaction, and that it has been left for a Frenchman, a German and an American, for political, personal and private ends, to seek to embroil the country and disgrace the Administration.

Proceeding further in his statement—for it was not testimony, but a skillful and plausible version of affairs from his stand-point—the Marquis attempted to connect the persons who had given REMINGTON letters of recommendation, with a breach of diplomatic etiquette, because the attorney of REMINGTON presented the letters at the French Legation to be *visèed* before taking them to France in November last. These letters were from Gen. Belknap, Secretary Robeson, Gen. Dyer, Gen. Spinner, Senator Conkling and Jay Cooke, and were personal recommendations of REMINGTON'S standing as a business man and a large manufacturer of arms. Conklings and Belknaps, it will be remembered, were referred to in the Senate debate. CHAMBRUN put a statement in his testimony by implication that these gentlemen had no right to give such letters, and charged that it was these letters which gave REMINGTON a standing in the French Court, and that by them PLACE was convicted. This created another smile, for, beyond showing how REMINGTON was personally regarded here, some gentleman found it difficult to see how the letters could be received as evidence in the French Courts. It became apparent that the Marquis was becoming a little too swift. Other letters, he said, of the same purport, from Gov. HOFFMAN and Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, were obtained by REMINGTON for the same purpose, and were *visèed* in New-York. When CHAMBRUN came to speak of his conferences with the Secretary of War in December, he in his endeavor to convict the Secretary of the same breach of diplomatic confidence of which he himself has been guilty, and thus make a way of escape for his friends, SUMNER and SCHURZ, completely overwhelmed himself, and was impaled on the horns of a dilemma from which there is no escape for him. He proceeded to show the the letter of Secretary BELKNAP to Secretary FISH, which he had furnished to Mr. SUMNER, was not regarded as a diplomatic document by M. DE BELLONET—as perhaps, he didn't say how Secretary FISH regarded it—because he (BELLONET) had previously learned of its contents by hearsay from CHAMBRUN, to whom the Secretary of War had read it before transmitting it to Mr. FISH. CHAMBRUN thus sought to make it appear that because BELKNAP had allowed him to read it, and had read it to him, therefore it was not diplomatic, though the Secretary was careful to transmit it through the State Department, the regular diplomatic channel. This very thin disguise will be penetrated by the fact that *ten minutes before Chambrun swore that, on going to the Secretary of War about that affair, he bore a special power and the diplomatic letter from the French Legation. He was therefore entitled to the fullest confidence and all the courtesies usually and confidentially extended to the Legations and their attachés*; so that Secretary BELKNAP, instead of committing a breach of diplomatic confidence, extended to CHAMBRUN the highest courtesy a courtesy ALWAYS extended to members of Legations in good standing—the exercise and reception of which as always regarded on both sides as matters entitled to the profoundest respect and confidence, to betray which is to be guilty of dishonor.

Throughout his testimony the Marquis took pains to have it understood that he was not what he had been called, the friend of VICTOR PLACE. He did not want to have him acquitted only that he should have a fair trial. And yet he so frequently testified that his object was to sustain the report made in PLACE'S case by M. DE BELLONET, last April; and then confessed that this report exonerated PLACE. From these entanglements of assertion and fact the Marquis will find it difficult to escape. They were, as patent as to excite comment, and, beside these, there was, I am sorry to say, one very unworthy thing in the way of insinuation, which might not to have passed without rebuke. That was the implied charge that the letter of the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State was delayed mail after PLACE was convicted. The Marquis would not charge the Secretary of War with such a thing, he said, but the fact he represented with a shrug, was very suggestive. The narrative of the Marquis was brought down only to Jan. 25 last, to that he has considerable yet to relate, besides his examination by interrogatory, which promises to be lively.

Abstract of Chambrun's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Marquis DE CHAMBRUN having been sworn, stated that he arrived in the United States on the 28th of January, 1869, and came to Washington on the 19th of February of the same year, since which time he has resided here; the first commission he received from the French Government was dated Paris, Aug. 16, 1868; the business related to the tariff; many seizures had been made of wines and brandies, and the importers suffered very much in consequence; accordingly he made several representations to the Finance Committee, and secured such provisions of law as remedied the defects which had given rise to the difficulties; he had never been connected with the French Legation in a diplomatic capacity, but as an attorney, and had charge of 400 or 500 private French and other claims against the Government—most-wed citizens of the United States; he had these papers in charge at his own house; he did not, as counsel for the French Legation, generally act without consulting his head; he could not argue cases before the Courts, because he could not take the required oath of an attorney without compromising his status as a citizen of France; his best legal practice was from American citizens; he was a solicitor, and CALEB CUSHING and others argued for him before the Courts; he received the appointment of legal adviser to the Legation March 4, 1871; his position in respect to the French Legation was similar to that of Mr. CARLISLE toward the Spanish Legation; he never belonged to any secret service, nor was he either a French emissary or a spy, as has been charged against him in the Senate; if the party who made the charge were here, he would answer him. The witness then proceeded to state when he first made the discovery that inclined him to suppose there was fraud in the purchase of the arms for the French Government; he had been acquainted with the family of M. PLACE in France; he did not consider his appointment as Consul-General at New-York a good one; in 1870, M. PLACE wrote to him, M. DE CHAMBRUN, who thanked him, as he had brought to him a little box from France; he did not see M. PLACE till Sept. 5 of that year; being at Long Branch, he went to New-York, thinking it impolitic to stay away; he called upon him, but did not speak of business; meantime, M. PLACE became distasteful to Secretary FISH, owing to his conduct about certain French vessels in the Port of New-York; witness received a note from the French Minister BERTHEMY, asking him to call on PLACE and beg him, for God's sake, to keep quiet; witness requested him not buy arms in the Consulate; from that time to July, 1871, he never saw M. PLACE more than eight times; he remembered, one day, PLACE showed him a telegram which he had received from Toure, and the answer he had sent to the Committee attending REMINGTON, and he saw the answer which PLACE received from LECOMTE; the witness said to him, "You may do what you like, but you will be sacrificed in the end;" the Legation kept itself entirely aloof; on Jan. 17, 1871, he received a note from M. PLACE, stating that an individual well acquainted with the records of the United States informed him that the invoice of artillery made at that time by REMINGTON was exceedingly bad, and the quality inferior; meantime information came to the Legation of such a nature as to arrest his attention, and he said to Senator PATTERSON, Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, that he had received advices—some of them of a vague character—connecting not high officers, but other officers of this Government, with improper transactions in the purchase of arms. The Marquis said there was some discrepancy between the War and Treasury Department accounts, and asked Mr. PATTERSON whether he, as Chairman of that Committee, would not see the records, and explain to him how the matter stood. Meantime, M. PLACE was removed as Consul-General, and the Consul at Charleston designated to take his place. It was understood that he should accompany the Consul to New-York, and put the Consulate into his hands. M. PLACE had lost two of his children, and was himself sick at the time. The decided CHAMBRUN not to see him as he had an unpleasant duty to perform. He had an opportunity to see all the papers in the Consulate, and made himself acquainted with the whole case. Meantime BERTHEMY retired as Minister, and M. BELLONET became Chargé d'Affaires. The latter stopped at New-York, saw the Consul, and afterward exhibited to CHAMBRUN the draft of a report drawing a gross forelight. His statement was that several invoices of arms had been sent to France in the Consul-General's own name. They should be received or refused M. PLACE was liable to a civil suit for anything wrong that he had done. As to the commission of two per cent., the only thing on which he could be tried and convicted, he declared he would be ready to pay it back to the Government. Mr. BELLONET said further: The French Government had suffered a loss of $1,500,000 in the purchase of arms. Meantime the Marquis read an article in the New-York *Sun* relative to Consul-General PLACE, in which there was a part of truth and some falsehoods. He learned that CHARLES A. DANA preferred the statement to the effect that a ring had been formed in the United States for selling arms to the French Government, composed of the Consul-General, his Commissioner CHAUVINEAU and outside parties, some American officers being a part of it, and co-operating together. Mr. BELLONET consulted him as to whether the Consul-General should not sue the *Sun* for libel, when CHAMBRUN advised against the action and gave his views as to the subject. CHAMBRUN afterward saw DANA, who gave him the name of JOHN HOEY as being connected with the sale of arms to the French, but he never had anything to do in that connection. Mr. HAMLIN said HOEY had been summoned to appear before the Committee on the ground that the Marquis had given HOEY'S name to Senator PATTERSON.

Marquis CHAMBRUN remarked that he did mention HOEY'S name to PATTERSON, but he marked that the name had been mentioned to him in connection with transactions about which he knew nothing. After this time M. PLACE left New-York for France, where he was summoned before the Committee of the Assembly to account for his acts. The Marquis read the testimony given before the Committee, which did not amount to anything serious. After that PLACE was tried. His family wanted CHAMBRUN to act for PLACE, and sent him a retaining fee, which he returned. He wanted to remain free in this matter. PLACE was tried and acquitted. CHAMBRUN never saw such a failure. REMINGTON could not make good his charges, and LECOMTE was in the same situation; that was in October last. The following day M. PLACE wrote to the Marquis, showing him the character of the evidence, and inclosing the letter of REMINGTON to LECOMTE, preferring charges against him. Being much engaged, he put aside this letter to read at his leisure; he had had it in his possession more than six weeks before he read it in connection with other matters, at the request of M. BELLONET. This was in October last year; it was not until December that he understood the full purport of the letter; not until he understood the attorney of REMINGTON had come to the Legation with certificates indorsing REMINGTON; one signed by Gen. SPINNER, and others signed by Secretary BELKNAP, Secretary ROBESON, Jay COOKE, ROSCOE CONKLING, Gov. HOFFMAN, and two or three others. CHAMBRUN asked BELLONET whether these papers were sent from the Department of State; he wanted to know whether Mr. FISH had helped REMINGTON, and whether the Secretary of State had indorsed him. The answer was "No;" the Secretary had not done anything. SPINNER requested WASHBURNE, the United States Minister, to do all he could to help REMINGTON, outside of his official position; when apprised of these facts the Marquis took up the letter of REMINGTON to LECOMTE, when he saw the tendency of the whole matter; he did not help PLACE at all; considered to be his attorney, but he was acquainted with the case; thought it should rest on its own merits; on the 27th of January CHAMBRUN went to the War Department with a power of attorney from M. BELLONET; he wanted to examine the list of the sales and the names of the parties to whom the arms had been sold; CHAMBRUN read to the Secretary that he would set in a confidential way, to which the Secretary did not assent; after a few preliminaries, the Secretary spoke about the letter of REMINGTON to LECOMTE; the Secretary said that the letter was very strange, when CHAMBRUN remarked that the report of it was that he certificate given to REMINGTON would help him in the second trial of M. PLACE, then close at hand; the Marquis knew of no own positive knowledge that these papers were used to help Mr. REMINGTON, who had failed to make good his charges against PLACE; the Marquis was afraid they would not be used, when, to allay the secretary regretted having given the papers and asked the Marquis to point out a way by which he might qualify his statement. The Marquis did not know how to help him out of his troubles. The Secretary suggested that the letter of REMINGTON to LECOMTE should be sent to him through the Department of State. Witness assented to the suggestion, although he did not know whether Mr. BELLONET would help in the matter. The Secretary then took him into a private room where they spoke about several matters, but he had no right to disclose the nature of this confidential conversation without the consent of the Secretary.

Without concluding the testimony of the witness, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE CHARTER.

Mass-Meeting at Concordia Hall Last Evening.

The German and American Reformers—Spirited Addresses—The Speedy Passage of the Charter Demanded—The Ring Denounced.

The mass-meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Senatorial District, under the auspices of the German and American Reform Organizations of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, came off last evening, and was an enthusiastic affair. The object, as stated in the call, was to draw upon the Legislature the immediate passage of the new City charter of the Committee of Seventy. The meeting took place at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, which was tastefully decorated with German and American flags. There was a very large attendance. The meeting having been called to order Mr. PETER KERR was called upon to preside, who briefly addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. KERR'S REMARKS.

Mr. KERR said that the purpose for which they were convened that evening was not a trifling one, but was one of the most paramount importance to the citizens of New-York. The condition of the City, its maladministration, and the corruption that distinguished its leaders, was a matter of public notoriety, and though much was accomplished in the recent reform movement there was yet much to be done, and the effort should not be permitted to subside. He reminded his German fellow-citizens of the duty they owed the country of their adoption, and called upon them to evince their appreciation of its republican institutions by a steady determined effort in the cause of good Government. (Applause.)

The following resolutions were then read and adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, The City of New-York has long been burdened with an unscrupulous and corrupt "Ring" at the head of its Government; and whereas, corruption in politics and general demoralization has been the result; and whereas the honest citizens of this City, in the election held therein on the 7th of November last, achieved a victory over this band of corruptionists; and,

Whereas, The result achieved at that election is largely due to the Committee of Seventy, a body representing the best elements of all parties; and

Whereas, The Committee of Seventy, in furtherance of the policy of reform in our City Government, has presented a proposed charter for this City to the Legislature of this State; and

Whereas, The time for the adjournment of the Legislature is drawing near, and the interests and welfare of the people of this City demand a new charter, therefore

Resolved, That we indorse said charter as a whole, and urge upon the Legislature its immediate passage.

ADDRESS OF MR. L. WEHRHEIM.

Mr. L. WEHRHEIM next addressed the meeting, and said they were there that evening to consider the action of the Legislature in regard to the treatment of the charter presented by the Committee of Seventy to the Senate and Assembly of this City, to which they were entitled as citizens. The charter had been examined by the Committees of the Assembly and the Senate, and yet they were still under the infamous one framed by the leaders of the Ring. The same band of corruptionists were still in the place of power, and the same old system still prevailed over our City Government. There was no change, and yet this charter was demanded many weeks ago. The lesson of the last election was simply this, that the people of this City, long trodden in the dust, their energies enchained and their industries destroyed by the corrupt combination, had broken off their shackles, and were determined that in the future their rights should not be ignored. Long years had the people of New-York been ruled by an infamous and unscrupulous Ring, but finally aroused to a true sense of their position and their degradation, they attested by the grand triumph of reform. The corruption in this City must be forever at an end. [Applause.] Yet the result of the election was still incomplete. They had a right to expect that the Legislature, the servants of the people, would pass such measures as secure an honest administration in all departments of the City Government. [Applause.] But it did not. The only legitimate conclusion of the last election was that the people did not wish any longer to be governed by the Tammany Ring and its charter. The people performed their portion of the work, and depended upon the Legislature to perform its portion. He insisted that the City of New-York, which represented one-fourth of the inhabitants and the material industry of this State, was entitled to consideration in the Legislature, and the charter they presented was one passed by those who did not desire to be removed from office. But the people were determined to insist upon their rights, and would continue the issue of honesty against corruption until they were secured. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF DR. GERKE.

Dr. GERKE next addressed the audience in German, stating that the struggle was not ended with the victory of the 7th of November, but that it then had just commenced. He argued that the Charter of the Committee was an instrument which, under existing circumstances could not be more complete, notwithstanding some of its shortcomings. The German Reform organizations, therefore, not long since delegated a committee with a memorial to the Legislature to urge the passage of the new charter. Any change to the charter would be detrimental to its instrument. The gentlemen of the Committee of Seventy had stated before the Legislative Committee that their principal aim in preparing the new charter was to insure honesty in the administration of City affairs. The speaker said that, according to the latest dispatches, it was feared that the charter by the proposed amendments would be shorn of its best features, and it was, therefore, of urgent importance to persevere in the reform movement. The main features, he, however, trusted would be preserved. The speaker then reviewed the various amendments. He argued that the amendment to confer the appointment of Police Commissioners, &c., on the Judges of the Superior Court, was preposterous. The speaker, in conclusion, urged a speedy organization in view of the next Municipal election.

REMARKS OF MR. DUNCAN.

Mr. JAMES DUNCAN, in a brief address, referred to the feeling among the respectable portion of the citizens of New-York generally at the humiliated condition of the City under Tammany misrule, and traced the history of the Ring from 1870, up to the time of its most unprincipled individuals, who manipulated the affairs of the City to suit their own convenience. Had it not been for the persistence, the effort, the untiring effort of the NEW-YORK TIMES [applause] they might have still been in power, a disgrace to the State and the Union. The ringleaders of that gang were now provided for, but there yet remained the spirit that actuated them, in their followers. The passage of the new charter would be the complete overthrow of the last vestige of Tammany power, and to that end every true and honest citizen should earnestly strive.

Mr. PFAERRER, the next speaker, briefly addressed the meeting in German, and argued that the citizens of New-York could not wait five or six years for a new City charter. They demanded its passage at once, and it was the duty of all citizens to join in a movement which was one of great urgency, to secure immediate reform. The meeting adjourned, and the resolutions as passed by the meeting were telegraphed to Senator WEHRMANN.

Examination of Ellis H. Ellis in a Judgment Suit.

The examination of ELLIS H. ELLIS, in regard to his property, in the case in which MOORE & WARREN, payers, sought to recover judgment in a suit decided against him in 1867, took place yesterday afternoon, before R. H. KENT, of AVERILL & KENT, at No. 120 Broadway. Messrs. BEEN & SPELLISEY appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs.

He stated that by occupation he was a "gentleman," and that he was the owner of 16,000 acres of land in Kentucky worth $10 an acre, and that he owned a house and lot in Ohio worth $6,000, and other property which was unincumbered. He said he had no pecuniary interest in the Grover Cable Company." He specified that he had an interest of $60,000 in a store in Broadway. His personal property included five horses and three carriages, which were worth about $16,000; he also embraced $10,000 worth of diamonds, $6,000 worth of which he was wearing on his person at the time.

As the close of the examination ELLIS said that if there was a judgment against him he was willing to pay it, rather than be put to any more trouble. He asserted that he was unaware that any one had a bill against him, and that his failure to appear when previously summoned was due to his returning home late. He then paid the judgment amounting to $370, and departed.

The Police Mutual Aid Association.

From the annual report of Sergt. WM. H. LEFFERTS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, President of the Police National Aid Association, it appears that during the year ending Jan. 12, 1872, there was collected from members $26,825, and the same amount paid to the families of deceased members. The number of deaths during the year was twenty-eight, being nine less than the previous year. Seventy-five members have been added during the year. The organization dates from Oct. 12, 1868. Since that time there has been paid to the widows, children or heirs of deceased members the sum of $161,111, and the expenses of collections and expending that sum did not average more than 2½ per annum. At the close of the year ending Jan. 12, 1872, the number of members upon the rolls was 1,200, and the yearly dues to the Association from each member amount to $24 each year.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

GEORGE W. BARNES, aged one year, died yesterday, at No. 38 East Eighth-street, from scalds, accidentally received.

Mr. ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY will lecture at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening on the "Bessemer Process." Admission free.

Hereafter no member of the Police force will be allowed to leave the City, or be absent from duty, without permission from the Board of Police.

The Eighth Ward Council of Political Reform held a meeting last evening. Mr. CHARLES P. HART addressed the members on Municipal reform.

We are indebted to Purser MAGNA, of the Havana steam-ship *Crescent City*, for the express delivery at this office of our Cuban mail-package.

HERMAN YAGER, who shot his wife, at No. 14 Catherine-slip, on Wednesday night, was held to await the result of her injuries by Justice SCOTT yesterday.

JOHN MCGHENEY was arrested yesterday on a charge of having caused a concussion while his first wife is living. Justice COULTER committed him for trial.

Prof. DOREMUS lectured to a fashionable audience, in the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, last evening, on the "Creation of the Universe."

OWEN GROGHEHAN surrendered yesterday to Sergt. FERLEY, of Yorkville Police Court, on the charge of assault during the last election. He was held in $5,000 bail.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association was held, yesterday, to take measures for inaugurating the Presidential campaign.

A wrestling match took place yesterday, at HARRY HILL'S, between Major MCLAUGHLIN and HOMER LANE, for $2,500, the Major staking $1,500 to LANE'S $1,000. MCLAUGHLIN was the winner.

WM. HALL, aged twenty, residing at No. 228 West Twentieth-street, having quarreled with his step-mother yesterday, got drunk and attempted to swallow some Paris green. He was locked up.

WILLIAM DOOLING, cigar dealer at the Delamater House, Eleventh-avenue and Thirteenth-street, was held for examination yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, for selling unstamped cigars.

The following were the arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday: *Illinois*, from Liverpool, 44; Tyrum, Mandinian, 149; *Hammonia*, Hamburg, 734; *Idaho*, Liverpool, 460; total, 1,499.

FRANCIS BARODO, of South Fifth-avenue, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, charged with manufacturing cigars without stamping them. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

The Seventeenth District Republican Association met last evening, Col. J. W. MASON, President. A committee was appointed to supervise the election appointments, after which the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, proprietor of a liquor-store at No. 255 South-street, was sent to the City Prison for twenty days by Judge DOWLING, for violating the Excise Law of March, 1857, the Revenue Precinct Police.

The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Equitable Life Insurance Company were in session again yesterday. It is understood they will conclude their investigations and present their report today.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, the examination in the case of WM. HEATH, charged by STEPHEN V. WHITE with perjury, was continued, but nothing material was elicited, and the case was adjourned to Wednesday next.

The remains of the man who was found drowned at Twenty-ninth-street and East River on Wednesday morning, have been identified as JOHN BURLEY, aged twenty-four, who resided at Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue.

MICHAEL HOWE, aged fifteen, of No. 331 East Thirty-first-street, while handling a pistol on Wednesday, the 20th inst., accidentally shot himself in the right arm. Yesterday he died from lockjaw resulting from the wound.

A fracas occurred, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the oyster-saloon No. 215 Canal-street, during which PATRICK DEVANEY, of No. 69 Monroe-street, was severely injured about the head. His assailants escaped.

The mother of the assassinated Detective LAMBERCHT appeared in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, to prosecute JACOB KOEHLER, alias "John Doe," for the killing. The accused was committed for trial by Justice COULTER.

The London Stock Exchange adjourned over from yesterday until Tuesday next, while our Stock Exchange and other business centres. the names of which have already been published, suspend work only for today, Good Friday.

The Cunard steam-ship *Algeria*, which left Liverpool on March 16, and Queenstown on March 17, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those already at hand, but they contain no matter of interest.

The closing exercises of the Evening School of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen took place last evening at No. 472 Broadway. There was an exhibition of drawings, and certificates to the most proficient scholars were awarded.

HENRY SCHROEDER, at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, was arraigned on a charge of collecting money from persons for advertising in the *Staats Zeitung* without having any authority for so doing. He was sent to the Penitentiary for ten months.

The case of Judge CARDOZO was reopened at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening before the Judiciary Committee. CHARLES O'CONOR and Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN were examined in regard to the Evans case. At the conclusion, the Committee left for Albany.

Yesterday the Third-avenue Railroad Company commenced to run cars from the Astor House to the Grand Central Depot. They propose to make the trip in from twenty-eight to thirty minutes, at five cents fare. They run forty new cars, drawn by white horses.

JOHN D. MORITZ, aged four years, of No. 227 East Twenty-fifth-street, while crossing the street yesterday in front of his home was run over by a team and truck driven by JAMES REYNOLDS, of No. 1,938 Third-avenue, and instantly killed. REYNOLDS was arrested.

OBATA, TAKAHI, SAKAHI and OKUDSIRA, some of the Japanese, went to Brooklyn yesterday, where they will attend school. A party of six arrived yesterday at Earle's Hotel, from Washington. Their names are HIGOSHIKUZE, MURATA, FIETSOUDIRE, KAGAVA, TAKATSI and IKIDA.

A lady who resides in the upper portion of the City, but whose name could not be ascertained, while riding in a Broadway car several days ago, either lost or was robbed of a pocket containing four $1,000 United States coupon bonds, $2,000 in greenbacks and a valuable diamond pin.

Gov. HOFFMAN has dismissed Lieut. BACON'S appeal against the decision of the Court of Inquiry in Capt. SPENCER'S case, and that officer has taken back his resignation and will continue in the regiment. A synopsis of the evidence against him was published in last Sunday's TIMES.

Information was received yesterday that forged certificates of deposit on GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., bankers, of this City, to the amount of $17,500, have been passed upon Western merchants, some of whom reside at Des Moines, Iowa. The names of the sufferers could not be ascertained.

In the case of L. C. HYDE against MICHAEL STRIKER, a motion was argued before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, to punish STRIKER for alleged contempt of Court in violating an injunction that had been issued in respect of certain bankruptcy proceedings in Illinois. Decision reserved.

CHARLES ADAMAT, aged forty, of South Fifth-street, Williamsburg, employed in MOLLER & MARTIN'S sugar-refinery, Kent and Water streets, while looking down the hatchway was struck on the head by an descending dummy, and his skull fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

Patrolman CONNELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was yesterday brought before Justice HOGAN, on complaint of ELLEN O'NEIL, a young girl residing at the corner of Liberty and Washington-square, charging him with an indecent assault. CONNELL was released on his own recognizance for examination.

The officers of the Ninth Regiment held a meeting last evening at their armory, to choose a Colonel in the place of JAMES FISK, Jr., deceased. Col. BLANCHARD having declined the honor on the ground of ill-health, it was found impossible to make a nomination that was likely to be accepted, and the board adjourned until further notice.

PABLO BATTLE, of No. 144 Fourth-avenue, was committed at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. It was stated M. GIRO, it is alleged, received $2,500 worth of jewelry from a room at the Fifth-avenue Hotel and left it to the safe-keeping of BATTLE, who refused to give it up to the owner, who, therefore, had him arrested.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the tax-payers of East Chester, on Wednesday, $2,000 were appropriated for road purposes.

At a meeting held at Mount Vernon, Wednesday evening, in regard to facilities and fare on the New Haven Railroad, it was voted not to accept the proposals made by Mr. BARNUM, but to invoke Legislative compulsion to give the accommodation and rates asked for.

NEW-JERSEY.

CAROLINE ROHR, one of the girls who lately escaped from the State Reform School, was, yesterday, arrested in Newark.

The Spring course of scientific lectures at the Stevens Institute on technology, at Hoboken, will be opened on Tuesday next.

Yesterday, the men employed in O'DONNELL'S cooper-shop, at Jersey City, struck because of the discharge of a number of the men.

While engaged at the Wilkesbarre coal docks, on Wednesday afternoon, a man named JOHN FITZGERALD had both legs broken by the falling of a load of coal.

Yesterday, four men, named Connolly, Lawrence, Gaffney and Brown, were arrested on a charge of robbing the freight-cars of the New-Jersey Railroad Company.

The judges of election in Jersey City will sit as a Board of Registry on Tuesday next, and the names of voters at the city election will be placed on the lists.

The Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners has authorized the Committee on Health to erect immediately a temporary hospital for the accommodation of additional small-pox patients.

EDWIN O. HALSTED was accidentally shot in a cigar-store, on Broad-street, Newark, on Wednesday evening. A young man named EDWARD was handling a pistol, when it accidentally exploded, the ball taking effect in HALSTED'S stomach. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

LONG ISLAND.

Flushing has decided to issue bonds for carrying out the water-works.

STREET "CLEANING."

Contractor Brown Sworn—He Unfolds His Contracts—How He Does It.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly Committee on Public Health have had another meeting on the subject of cleaning the streets of New-York, and examined J. L. BROWN, the contractor. He testified that he had cleaned the streets thoroughly, according to his contract; had never made false vouchers; had never made dividends with other parties, but had political assessments to a considerable amount, which were voluntary on his part. He was subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. BROWN, of the Committee, as to which the witness admitted that he did not see much of the streets of New-York himself, but assumed they were cleaned if his employes so reported. He spent most of his time at the office. He admitted that he filled vacant lots with filth, of which lots he himself owned a large number; that such filling was done at the request, in some cases, of the Health Board, and was in violation of the contract. Frequent complaints had been made by the people of nuisances created by the deposits of filth, and the Board of Health had also many times complained. All he had done in response was to put some filth into Fifty-first and Fifty-second, and 1871. he had covered in extra allowances above the actual price, $80, and $95 per mile for street cleaning. He charged extra for removing ashes where persons had more than the ordinary amount; also for removing filth about the docks. He thought this no violation of his contract. He did not keep the streets and crossings free of snow and snow in the Winter, but admitted that the contract required him to do so. BROWN'S Superintendent was also examined, but without eliciting any essential new facts.

[Advertisement.]

ARRESTED.—Every gentleman of taste, in making purchases, may be peremptorily arrested, or rather his attention is captured, at No. 212 by the beauty of KNOX'S spring style of hats. Where are the Police!

[Advertisement.]

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.—Safe, pure, uniform; burns in any lamp.

NEWSPAPAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Herald*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 1 A. M., with supplementary at 11 A. M. (double letter postage). For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Main*, at 11 A. M. For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the Ocean Queen, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Penn'sylvania Way.....8 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, other routes.....8 A. M.
East and New-York Central.....8 A. M. 4:00, 9 P. M.
North West, via Harlem R. R.....8 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.....8 A. M. 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven Way.....8 A. M. 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, Sail'ay.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....8 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
West and South, by Marietta, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph.....8 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and by A. and G. W. Railway.....7 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
Western R. R., to Franklin and Meadville, Penn. 2d.....7 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Theodore Vandor Heyden, Mrs. H. H. Bean, Capt. D. McLeod, R. L. Greenleaf, J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Isaac Turner, Edmund Cook, Mrs. C. H. Mallory, Miss Chamberlain, George Such, E. Weits, L. Haymann, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscom and 3 children, Dr. S. W. Foss, wife and daughter, William Mead, J. C. Fraser, William Fraser, Miss Wilson, E. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chabaert, L. J. J. Nimmenkamp, A. Jansen, H. B. Williams, Malcolm McEwer, John Freeman, F. Bailey, Master M. Benjamin, John Clark.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:40 | Sun sets.....6:21 | Moon rises..11:46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10:40 | Gov. Island..11:28 | Hell Gate....12:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Thuringia (Ger.), Meier, Hamburg, &c.; Kuhbrett & Co.; Morro Castle, Curtis, Havana; Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Chesman, Savannah; Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Trowbridge, Savannah; Ocean Steam-ship Co., Dalton & Berry, Galvaser, Newbern, N. C.; Murray, Ferris & Co.; Albemarle, Walker, Norfolk, &c.; Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia; Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Delaware, Berry, Philadelphia; Keystone, Barnes, Philadelphia; A. Abbott; E. N. Fairchild, Trust, Philadelphia; J. & E. Briggs; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Tacony, Wallace, Philadelphia; Thomas Hunter, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Jamison, Portland; J. F. Ames; Gladstone, Walden, Boston; H. F. Dimock.

Ships Strathearn, (Br.), Forman, Liverpool; Hendersen Brothers, Cork; Newcomb, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Game Cock, Sherburne, Melbourne, D. G. Bacon.

Barks Rebecca Goddard, Manson, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey; Fenix, Seymour, Melbourne, Muller, Lurd & Quirost; Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, Matanzas.

Brigs Salas, (Span.) Salas, Palma Mallorca, Spain, J. De